

Palestinian team campaigns in Moscow against Soviet settlers

MOSCOW (R) — A Palestinian delegation, led by a prominent nationalist from the occupied territories, has arrived in Moscow to press objections to the mass emigration of Soviet Jews to Israel.

The Palestinian leaders criticised the United States for imposing quotas on Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate, effectively redirecting the exodus to Israel.

They took part in a round-table discussion with U.S. embassy officials, Soviet Foreign Ministry representatives and Soviet Jewish organisations.

Arabs fear that many among tens of thousands of Soviet Jews expected to arrive in the next few years could settle in the Israeli-occupied territories.

"We don't demand that Jews should not emigrate, but we call on other countries to open their doors and then we'd know who would rather go somewhere else," Faisal Al Hussein, a leading Palestinian nationalist in the occupied territories, told a news conference Tuesday.

American embassy officials in

Moscow said the number of Soviet Jews allowed to emigrate to the United States has stabilised. About 50,000 are expected to be admitted in 1990, the same as last year, said one diplomat.

The officials acknowledged that despite Soviet reforms under Soviet President Mikhail Gorbachev, the United States has maintained an old policy of granting Jews refugee status — a designation reserved for those around the world who endure political or religious persecution.

"It's a historical thing. We've been doing it this way over a number of years," said one diplomat who declined to be identified.

About half of those expected this year to receive the coveted refugee status — which includes economic benefits from the U.S. government — will be Soviet Jews.

The steady flow of Soviet Jews has heightened Arab-Israeli tension and fuelled internal strife in the Soviet Union, with other groups demanding to join the exodus abroad.

Palestinian nationalists fear the

thousands who emigrate will change the demographic balance in the Israeli-occupied territories, where some Soviet Jews already have settled.

Arab leaders point to the emigration issue as an illustration of the Soviet Union's changing position towards the Arab World, once a leading ally outside the Eastern Bloc.

Arab diplomats here charge Moscow with permitting the exodus in an attempt to appease the U.S. government, long under pressure by American Jewish organisations over the Soviet emigration issue.

In the Soviet Union, the exodus has caused members of other religious groups and nationalities to demand that they too be allowed to leave.

A group of Pentecostals, a Christian sect, staged a rally Tuesday outside the American embassy to demand exit visas.

Georgians, Armenians, Azeris and other ethnic groups — caught up in the country's domestic turmoil — say they have a right to refugee status.

The Palestinian leaders, who



Faisal Hussein

came to Moscow on the invitation of Al Hayyat, an Arabic newspaper published in London, said the Jewish exodus had clouded prospects of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict.

"We support the decision by the Soviet Union, but we also see that the actions by the United States and Europe have closed the doors to Soviet Jews," Hussein said.

"This causes great apprehension on our part," he said.

Algerian Muslim leader seeks to avert showdown

ALGIERS (R) — The Algerian government and a senior religious leader appealed Wednesday for restraint as a street showdown loomed between the ruling party and Muslim fundamentalists who plan rival marches Friday.

With political and social tension mounting ahead of local elections in June, the first multi-party poll since independence in 1962, 82-year-old Sheikh Ahmed Sahnoun issued a rare appeal to both parties to call off their protests.

The interior ministry, which has vowed to crack down on a recent upsurge of fundamentalist violence, said it could not ban the marches but marchers must respect public order.

Sahnoun, a moderate who enjoys huge prestige as the spiritual father of Algerian fundamentalism, broke his usual silence by urging the more radical Islamic Salvation Front (FIS) to reconsider plans for a march on the presidential palace.

His statement published in Wednesday newspapers was the first sign of an open split between his Islamic Call League and the FIS, legalised last August and now the country's most powerful opposition party.

Sahnoun also called on the ruling National Liberation Front (FLN) to cancel counter-demonstrations across the country, saying they could be exploited by provocateurs and "enemies of the nation" who sought to fish in troubled waters.

The planned FLN marches are the first the party has tried to organise since youth riots in October 1988 forced it to abandon a 27-year-old system of one-party rule.

The two parties are the main contestants in June's town and

provincial elections and the rallies are widely viewed as pre-electoral shows of force.

Political analysts said the FLN was apparently seeking to brush up its image, battered by charges of corruption and mismanagement, as the only force able to counter the rising fundamentalist power.

Sahnoun called on the government "to solve the nation's problems through dialogue and wisdom because the language of force cannot really bring our country out of its crisis."

He was responding to an angry government statement Monday night that vowed to use the full force of the law to preserve public order and the country's nascent democracy, threatened by labour and fundamentalist unrest.

The FIS has been embroiled in controversy over a wave of violent attacks on women, a discotheque, concert halls and restaurants considered offensive to Muslims during the Holy Month of Ramadan which began March 27.

Public rallies are legal under Algeria's new constitution adopted last year. But the FIS decision to march on the presidential palace — rather than the National Assembly or the seat of government — was viewed by the FLN as an almost intolerable provocation.

The FLN demonstrations will demand the fundamentalists stop using mosques as platforms for political sermons.

"It is not the job of public authorities to ban organised demonstrations," said an Interior Ministry statement carried by the Algerian news agency APS. "But these have the strict duty to respect public order."

Kuwaitis await word on return of parliament

KUWAIT (AP) — Kuwaitis Wednesday awaited a word from the emir, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah on how and when the parliament dissolved four years ago would be restored.

Sheikh Jaber Tuesday received a report from Crown Prince Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah Al Sabah summarising the outcome of 10 weeks of dialogue he conducted with more than 1,000 persons representing various walks of life in the country. The country has a population of 1.8 million of which only 40 per cent are Kuwaitis.

The emir traditionally delivers a nationwide address to mark the

last few days of the fasting month of Ramadan, which comes to an end on April 25 or 26. Pro-democracy activists said they were waiting for the emir's Ramadan-end speech as it was bound to include reference to the issue of parliament.

"The return of parliamentary life is a foregone conclusion," Sheikh Saad told the Kuwait News Agency as he wound up the national dialogue.

"There are differences about the return of parliamentary life, as the political leadership is keen on bolstering democracy and at the same time averting any future shocks," he added.

In the dialogue which started mid-January, Sheikh Saad met twice with some 30 deputies of the assembly dissolved in July 1986 who have been leading the campaign for early general elections.

The consultations also involved speakers and deputies of previous assemblies, representatives of professional societies, sports clubs, academics and businessmen.

Kuwait's 50-member parliament was the only elected parliamentary body in the Arab countries of the Gulf. It was dissolved in 1986 following fierce

criticism of cabinet ministers. Censorship was also clamped on the free-wheeling press.

Parliament had also been suspended in Kuwait for four years after similar clashes between members and ministers in 1976.

The crux of Sheikh Saad's dialogue over the past weeks was the nature of controls which the government said it wanted worked out to prevent the repetition of the crisis between the legislature and the executive.

The government so far has not elaborated about the controls it has in mind for averting a new parliamentary crisis.

Women volunteer to serve in Cypriot National Guard

By Neil MacFarquhar
The Associated Press

NICOSIA — Cyprus inducted the first women into its armed forces Wednesday.

The 125 volunteers will start two months' basic training in Greece later this week before returning to non-combat positions on the island, split for almost 16 years by a sectarian war.

"I think it was long overdue. We are lacking in numbers terribly and need more permanent soldiers," Defence Minister Andreas Aloxentis said in an interview.

"I am looking forward to welcoming more able women into the National Guard."

A further 75 will be accepted this year, the defence minister said, and an anticipated 1,000 women will be serving by 1994.

The eventual number is undecided because the programme is considered experimental, Aloxentis said.

Maria Ombashi was one of the women who signed a three-year contract Wednesday morning. The 21-year-old computer programmer said she does not expect her life to change much.

"I can do the same thing," she said. "The only difference is the boots and uniform. I love the boots."

Unlike the Cypriot males, who draw 12 pounds (\$25) a month during their compulsory 26 months in the army, the women will draw salaries of 280 pounds (\$588) monthly.

That was an inducement for many to sign up, with more than 750 competing for the first places.

"If you ignore the uniforms, it's a job," said 31-year-old Evripidou Antri.

The women will go through the same combat training as male conscripts, but will work in army headquarters, radar, computers and other back-up positions.

The army has been trying to build a core of permanent professionals to be able to handle the stockpile of increasingly sophisticated weapons.

The defence minister said that the male conscripts finish their military service at just about the time they have mastered the most difficult weapons.

With women taking over some of the permanent jobs that men now hold, "we are now in a position to release an equal number of men who will strengthen the units suffering from severe shortages," Aloxentis said.

The National Guard, as the army is known, has long suffered from a lack of career

soldiers.

It has 11,000 conscripts at any one time. In addition, about 60,000 reservists under the age of 50 are organised in 20 under-strength infantry battalions.

The Greek army has seconded 950 officers as well as non-commissioned officers and there are 3,000 Greek regulars on the island.

Across the buffer zone patrolled by United Nations peacekeepers, the Turkish military keeps an estimated 30,000 troops on the island. They have been there since a 1974 invasion in the wake of a brief coup by supporters of a union with Greece.

Talks on creating a bizonal federation have stalled.

President George Vassiliou has called for a demilitarised island, but said the Greek Cypriots must have a strong military as long as the Turkish army remains on the island.

It was a sentiment echoed by many of the conscripts.

"We know the Turks won't go back so far how long can we accept this situation?" said Antri. "people get very angry. War is a possibility."

The officers running the programme said the island's division is the strongest draw for volunteers.

"That is the first reason women go to the army. They

want to see their country free," said Colonel Lucis Avgoustides. "If the governments want more women I'm sure they will get 5,000 volunteers."

Volunteers interviewed at random said they had to overcome stiff resistance from male members and friends to join.

"My husband was in the army and he didn't like it much," said 27-year-old Chrysiella Gregora, who quit a job as a driving teacher to sign up.

Ombashi said her male friends stopped speaking to her.

"They are very angry with me. They think women just want to enter the army to meet guys. They don't believe me when I say it's not true."

Added Antri: "some people say: 'How can you abandon your family?' it's not like I was dying."

But the conscripts said those debates are behind them as they tucked away hair into their caps and went through a makeshift exercise in standing at attention and saluting before the defence minister arrived.

"We're going for training, not for pleasure," said 23-year-old Gregoria Marangou, acknowledging that her diamond earrings and eye makeup will be gone within 24 hours. "I feel proud."

Bhutto leaves S. Arabia after talks with Fahd

NICOSIA (Agencies) — Pakistani Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto left Saudi Arabia Wednesday after talks with King Fahd, the Saudi Press Agency (SPA) reported from Jeddah.

During her two-day visit Bhutto also made a pilgrimage to Muslim shrines in Mecca.

King Fahd and Bhutto discussed the rising tension over Kashmir, Pakistan delegation members reported Wednesday.

The talks took place late Tuesday at the Al Safa palace in Mecca where the Saudi Arabian monarch is currently spending the last part of the holy month of fasting, Ramadan.

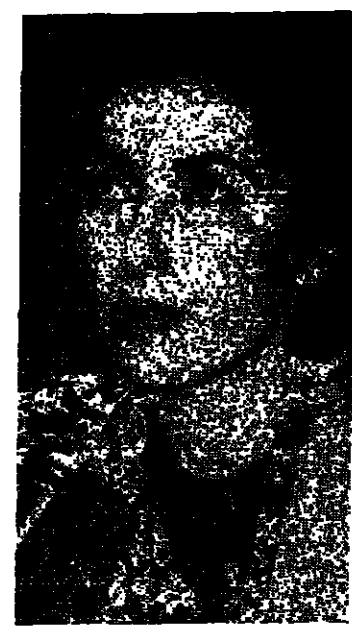
Bhutto, the only woman to lead a Muslim state in modern times, arrived Monday in Jeddah for a three-day visit to perform Umrah, and meet with Fahd.

The Saudi Press Agency said Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal attended the meeting between Fahd and Bhutto, but it did not mention the subjects discussed.

The delegation members, who spoke on condition they not be named, said that the dominating issue was the current strife in Kashmir.

India and Pakistan have gone to war three times since they were born out of the 1947 division of the British-ruled subcontinent. Two of the conflicts have been over Kashmir, a disputed valley on the northern tip of India.

The province came to India at the time of the 1947 partition into India and Pakistan.



Benazir Bhutto

In recent months a lingering movement for secession of the Kashmir Valley from India exploded into a campaign of assassinations and bomb attacks.

At least 270 people have died in the Valley since Jan. 20, when the government cracked down on the campaign.

Militants earlier demanded union with Pakistan but now say they want independence and the status of a neutral nation.

Pakistan is a prominent member of the Saudi-led 46-member Organisation of the Islamic Conference (OIC), umbrella for all Muslims.

MIDDLE EAST NEWS IN BRIEF

Algeria jails 18 for concert protests

ALGIERS — Algeria has sentenced 18 people, presumably Islamic fundamentalists, to one-year jail terms for breach of public order during protests over a concert in the capital last week, Algerian radio said Wednesday. Eight policemen were wounded in clashes last Wednesday that began when fundamentalists tried to halt a concert they said disturbed prayers during the holy month of Ramadan. The radio said two others were sentenced to 10 days in jail and 1,000 dinar (\$125) fines, four were acquitted and two cases were transferred to a juvenile court. The government has vowed to crack down on an upsurge of fundamentalist violence since the start of Ramadan March 27.

Press concerned over Turkish law

LONDON (AP) — The International Press Institute has protested to the Turkish government about its restrictions on news coverage of Kurdish unrest in southeastern Turkey. Turkey's government adopted new security measures last week forbidding the Turkish press from carrying stories or analyses that might harm security operations in the 11 southeastern provinces where Kurdish guerrillas have been fighting for an independent Kurdistan. So far, about 2,500 civilians, guerrillas and security force members have died in the clashes arising from the independence movement of the Kurdish Labour Party, a Marxist group that has camps in neighbouring Syria, Iraq and Iran. Peter Gallner, director of the institute, said he sent a message to Turkish President Turgut Ozal protesting the news coverage restrictions. "We urge your government to immediately repeal this harsh legislation which effectively abolishes press freedom in the region," Gallner said in his message. The institute said the amendments allow government authorities to ban publications which "give distorted information about activities in the region" or "publish false reports or comments."

Ethiopian pilot defects to N. Yemen

SANAA (R) — An Ethiopian pilot has defected to North Yemen with his Soviet-made MiG-23 fighter, informed sources said Wednesday. The sources said the pilot flew to Sanaa Tuesday and asked for political asylum. They gave no further details. North Yemen is hosting peace talks between an Ethiopian government team and a small group of Eritrean rebels fighting for the independence of the northern province of Eritrea. It was the second incident in five months involving Ethiopian pilots. Two Ethiopian pilots defected last October after flying their prime minister, Pile-Selassie Wogderessa, to North Yemen for an official visit. They were granted political asylum. Wogderessa was relieved on his duties a month later because of "poor health."

Iranian navy marks anniversary of battle

NICOSIA (R) — Iranian warships and helicopters showered flowers Wednesday over the battleground where at least 15 seamen were killed in the biggest Iran-U.S. clash of the Gulf war two years ago, Tehran Radio reported. It said navy commanders and relatives of the dead seamen sailed to the area in the southern Gulf where the missile boat Joshan was sunk by the Americans April 18, 1988. The frigate Sahand and a number of smaller Iranian craft were also destroyed in the battle which started when U.S. forces attacked two Iranian oil rigs in retaliation for damage to a U.S. warship by a mine the Americans said was laid by Iran. Reverses in the ground war, beginning with Iraq's capture of the southern Fao Peninsula a day before the naval battle, led to Iran's acceptance of a U.N.-brokered ceasefire in the eight-year conflict which took effect in August 1988. Iranian leaders said the U.S. naval build-up in the Gulf was one of the factors which persuaded Iran to end the fighting. The Iranian navy said two months ago it had relaunched Sahand's sister ship, Sabalan, hit by a laser-guided bomb in the 1988 battle, after repairs taking 300,000 man-hours.

Father, friends urge hostage to be strong

BEIRUT (R) — The father and friends of British hostage John McCarthy urged him to be strong and vowed to get him out in messages published Wednesday to mark the fourth anniversary of his abduction. "We send you our love on the fourth anniversary of your captivity. We think constantly of the long time you have spent in Beirut and hope that 1990 will see you safely home again," McCarthy's father, Pat, said in one of the 14 messages published by the West Beirut-based Al Safir newspaper. McCarthy, 33, was seized by gunmen as he was driven to Beirut airport April 17, 1986. No group has claimed responsibility for his kidnapping.

Briton charged with murder in Cyprus

PAPHOS (AP) — Raymond Toy, a retired British army officer, was formally charged Wednesday with the murder of his wife Celia, a 46-year-old schoolteacher. Toy, 62, wearing green corduroy trousers and a brown sweater, stood impassively in court as Judge A. Korfiotis read out the charges in Greek and court interpreters translated into English. The indictment accused Toy of "An unlawful act causing the death of his wife Celia by strangulation on Feb. 26." Toy said nothing during the court hearing, which lasted less than five minutes. The judge set his trial for May 7. His lawyer, Panicos Sifantides, said Toy had made a voluntary statement to police concerning the case that he strangled his wife at their home near this western Cypriot resort after a violent argument. Toy was arrested a few days after reporting to police that his wife was missing. Police had found bloodstains in his car and his home. Mrs. Toy's body was found a week later buried in a shallow grave on the beach near Venus' Rock, the legendary birthplace of the Greek goddess of love Aphrodite.

JORDAN TIMES DAILY GUIDE AND CALENDAR

JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

PROGRAMME ONE

15:30 Koran
15:45 Programme review
15:55 Children programme
17:10 Book of Adventure
18:00 News for the Dead
18:20 Religious programme
19:00 Health programme
19:40 Programme review
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 Local series
21:30 Programme review
21:40 Local programme
22:20 Arabic film
23:00 News in Arabic

PROGRAMME TWO

18:15 Des Chiffres et de lettres
18:35 La Chance aux chansons
19:00 News in French
19:15 Documentary
19:30 News in Hebrew
19:45 Varieties
20:00 News in Arabic
20:30 The Bill Cosby Show
21:10 NBA Basketball
22:00 News in English
22:20 Feature film: "The Great North-Side Minnesota Raid"

PRAYER TIMES

05:35 Fajr
06:57 (Sunrise) Duha
11:35 Dhahar
15:12 'Asr
18:12 Maghreb
19:34 Isha

CHURCHES

St. Mary of Nazareth Church Swedish Tel. 810790

Assemblies of God Church, Tel. 632785

St. Joseph Church Tel. 624990

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 674480

De la Salle Church Tel. 661757

Terrace Church Tel. 622366

Church of the Annunciation Tel. 623541

Anglican Church Tel. 625283, Tel. 628543

Armenian Catholic Church Tel. 771331

Armenian Orthodox Church Tel. 772651

St. Ephraim Church Tel. 771751

Austrian International Church Tel. 811205

Evangelical Lutheran Church Tel. 811205

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints Tel. 815817 and 654922

WEATHER

Bulletin supplied by the Department of Meteorology.

It will be warm and dry and winds will be southeasterly light to moderate. In Aqaba, winds will be northerly moderate and seas calm.

Min./max. temp.
Amman 10 / 25
Aqaba 16 / 32
Dahar 16 / 32
Deserts 9 / 27
Jordan Valley 14 / 30

Yesterday's high temperatures: Amman 23, Aqaba 34. Humidity readings: Amman 19 per cent, Aqaba 18 per cent.

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

NIGHT DUTY

AMMAN:
Dr. Yousef Sammour 615648
Dr. Abou Al Hakim 891256
Dr. Mufied Tannous 854480
Dr. Sulaiman Al Khater 731267
Firas pharmacy 661912
Perdows pharmacy 783336
Al Aqaba pharmacy 637055
Nainoud pharmacy 623672
Al Salem pharmacy 636730
Yacoub pharmacy 644945
Shmeisat pharmacy 637660

EMERGENCIES

Civil Defence Department 661111
Civil Defence Immediate 630441
Rescue 199
Rescue Police 192, 621111, 637777
Fire Brigade 891228
Blood Bank 771013
Highway Police 843042
Traffic Police 893390
Public Security Department 633321
Hotel Complaints 605800

EMERGENCIES

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khaleel Maternity, J. Amm. 642816
Abdulla Maternity, J. Amm. 642412
Jabal Amman Maternity 642362
Maltes, J. Amman 636140
Palestine, Shmeisat 664171/4
Shmeisat Hospital 669131
University Hospital 843045
Al-Musader Hospital 672279
The Islamic, Abdulla 666127/57
Al-Ahli, Abdulla 664164/6
Italian, Al-Muhajreen 771013
Al-Bashir, J. Ashrafieh 771112/6
Army, Marja 891611/5
Queen Alia Hospital 602240/50
Amal Hospital 674155

Price Complaints 661176

Water and Sewerage 874607

Complaints 874607

Amman Municipality 787111

Complaints 121

Overseas Calls 010230

Central Amman Telephone 623101

Abdulla Telephone Repairs 661101

Jordan Television Repairs 773111

Radio Jordan 774111

Water Authority 680100

Jordan Electricity Authority 815615

Electric Power 636381

RJ Flight Information 08-33200

Queen Alia Int'l. Airport 08-33200

HOSPITALS

AMMAN:
Hussein Medical Centre 813813/32
Khaleel Maternity, J. Amm. 642816
Abdulla Maternity, J. Amm. 6424



KING-ARAFAT MEETING: His Majesty King Hussein with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat at the guest palace Wednesday (Petra photo)

Save the Children Fund reviews activities

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian Save the Children Fund's (JSCF) general assembly met Wednesday under the chairmanship of Her Royal Highness Princess Basma to hear financial and administrative reports about the fund's activities and programmes conducted in 1989 at its kindergartens, clubs and social services centres.

The Princess praised the efforts exerted by the fund's members and their relentless endeavours to provide services to women and children.

The two reports referred to the services as well as the training courses offered to women in the centres in domestic science, first aid, civil defence as well as typing, knitting and weaving, dress-making and handicrafts.

"In addition, the centres organised lectures and health programmes for mothers and training for rural social workers," the reports said.

Nuzha Social Services Centre, where the meeting was held, last year offered medical services to 5,952 people and dental services to 2,500 others, according to the report.

The fund was established in 1974 as a social welfare organisation based in Amman with services extending throughout the country.

It aims at assisting in raising the standard of services provided to women and children, to offer care to physically and mentally retarded children, to give women health and nutrition programmes, teach and train women and girls on various cottage industries and crafts and to cooperate with local communities and organisations to improve social and economic conditions of women and families.

The fund is governed by a board chaired by Princess Basma who was re-elected Wednesday for the post, along with 12 other board members.

All colours vie for JDA seats

By Mariam M. Shahin
Jordan Times staff reporter

AMMAN — Jordan's oldest professional association, the Jordanian Dentist Association (JDA), is poised for the election, Friday, of its 25th general executive committee in what appears to be one of the more unpredictable union elections this spring.

Two years ago, when the association, founded in 1952, held its last elections, pan-Arabists, leftists and 'independents' dominated the 8-member committee. Three candidates vied for the position of president, one Islamist, one with Arab nationalist and leftist leanings and one independent. The independent candidate won and all, except one of the executive committee members, were associated with pan-Arabist and leftist political trends.

According to association observers, internal strife in the association has led to the failure of politicised members of the union to form an election list this year.

There is one seat for a West Bank association member who is dominated by West Bank dentists and approved by association members in Amman during the elections. This year the West Bank candidate for the 8th seat is Anis Al Kak.

According to election organisers, it was impossible to form election lists this year because the recent 'democratisation' has given the politicised groups "not only the green light but the courage to field several instead of just one candidate" said one organiser.

"Different groups wanted one, two and up to four members of their political groups to be included in the lists; that is impossible, even if the nationalists and leftists grouped, there are not enough seats for the committee to allow for the proper representation of all the political groups," he added.

"Someone will have to compromise and as usual no-one is willing to do so, and as a result we may elect (an unrepresentative) executive committee," said another, obviously unhappy, observer.

While the race for seats on the executive committee is "wide open" to a "board of candidates" the race for the presidency is limited to two candidates.

Both current President Ishak Khairi and rival candidate Irfan Sultan claim to be 'independent' candidates. The two have only one thing in common, according to one association member "they are both orthodox."

While Khairi heads the Public Freedoms Committee of the Professional Associations, Sultan has been active in the scientific committees.

"The two are different in character and outlook. One is both a dentist and a politically conscious and active person, the other is concerned solely with his profession," said one of the association's 450 dentists who are eligible to vote Friday.

In a marked difference from other associations where little or no East-West Bank sentiment seemed to be reflected, one known Arab nationalist activist claimed that "the association has been run for twenty years by pro-Fatah people that did little for the professionalism as such, we have had enough."

While most of the candidates for Friday's elections are associated with leftist and pan-Arab trends the Muslim Brotherhood has fielded four candidates in an apparent attempt to secure one or more of the 7 available seats.

While there are over 1,200 dentists registered with the JDA, many cannot vote. Approximately 300 are in the West Bank, 100 in the army and up to 300 others are living outside Jordan, according to association sources.

The candidates and their political affiliations are as follows: Said Abu Maizer (independent), Osama Tawabeh (independent), Badr Al Din Badi (independent), Ali Thougani (independent), Ahmad Radwan (independent), Rifat Zghoul (independent), Ala' Al Thaher (independent), George Haddad (communist), Saleem Karadshe (pan-Arabist), Abdullah Khatib (pan-Arabist), Shaker Haddad (pan-Arabist), Nasrallah Nasrallah (pan-Arabist), Fares Al Far (Jordan People's Democratic Party (JDP)), Hashem Haddadin (JDP), Sami Al Boor (Jordanian chapter of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine), Farah Attalah (pro-Fatah), Munther Siam (Pro-Fatah), Khalil Shanti (pro-Fatah), Halitah Nadi (Muslim Brotherhood), Omran Al Kabeel (Muslim Brotherhood), Nizar Yassin (Muslim Brotherhood) and Barakat Jaberi (Muslim Brotherhood).

Mafrag garment factory boosts women's integration in economy

AMMAN (J.T.) — Her Majesty Queen Noor Al Hussein Wednesday visited Al Raiyah Garment Industry Project at Mafrag and was briefed on production work, production plans and future programmes.

The project was first initiated in 1985 by the Ministry of Social Development and the Catholic Relief Service with funding from the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) with a view to involving local women in productive work and increasing local families' income, according to Noor Al Hussein Foundation (NHF) which took over the supervision of the project.

NHF's Women and Development Programme Director Salwa Al Masri, briefed the Queen as they toured the various production units pointing out progress achieved since NHF took over in February 1989.

The overall objective of the scheme, Masri said, was to integrate women into socio-economic development in Jordan and to boost the benefits they draw from the process.

"In particular, the scheme seeks to transform social work in Jordan from a charitable to a viable business-oriented endeavour, provide the local market with high quality products to replace imports, train low-income women in activities to generate income and improve their conditions," Masri said.

She said the project consists of a factory for ready-to-wear garments that also provides training to local women in the clothes industry.

The Raiyah project currently employs 21 female workers, one manager, two technical supervisors. Training courses in industrial sewing are held regularly in cooperation with the vocational training corporation and the cost of training for the 192-hour courses is covered by fees provided by the trainees.

Since the establishment of the project a total of 150 female workers have had training, and the Raiyah factory now produces good quality garments at reasonable prices, according to Masri.

"In the last 10 months of 1989 the factory produced 47,000 articles worth more than JD 47,000."

These, she added, included child wear, workers' overalls and uniforms sold to general organisations including the University of Jordan.

Masri said the factory's production capacity was 400 pieces every eight hours. She said the project's future plans include the introduction of new production lines, distributing work to women working at home, exploring export possibilities, and establishing a shareholding company of the workers to run the project.

The project is being financed at present by the United Nations Population Fund which also provides funds to other activities carried out by the NHF's women.

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Arar stresses Jordan's complete support for Iraq

AMMAN (Petra) — Speaker of the Lower House of Parliament Suleiman Arar Wednesday urged Arab countries to adopt a unified stand in the face of a possible Israeli attack on Iraq or any other Arab country and called for continued efforts to enhance solidarity among Arab states.

Speaking upon leaving for Baghdad to take part in an extraordinary session by the Arab Parliamentary Union (A.P.U.), Arar said the enemies of the Arab Nation were rallying to launch an aggression against Iraq because of its great achievements, and in a bid to stem Iraq's progress and advance in all fields.

"The great successes of the Iraqi people in the scientific, military and industrial fields and Baghdad's declared determination to use such successes for the benefit of the Arab Nation have drawn hostile reactions from the enemies of the Arab Nation," Arar said.

He said that all differences among Arab countries should end and a unified rank should be established because it is the only feasible way for solidarity and for confront the common enemies.

Arar, who is accompanied by the two-day meeting by a delegation of deputies from the Lower House of Parliament said: "Jordan is in full support of Iraq and backs its efforts at the political and parliamentary levels to put an end to the brutal, hostile campaign."

In a statement upon arriving in Baghdad, Arar said his delegation would submit a proposal for the formation of a pan-Arab parliamentary team to tour parliaments in Europe and explain the Arab World's views with regard to the current media campaigns in the west against Iraq.

The team would also point out dangers inherent in Israel's nuclear arsenal and the danger of Soviet Jewish immigration into Palestine.

The meeting, Wednesday, was called by Iraq to enlist a unified Arab stand vis-a-vis the European parliament which earlier adopted a position considered hostile and harmful to Arab interests, and to counter the ongoing media campaign by world Zionism.

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March praises democratisation, marks south riots anniversary

AMMAN (R) — About 200 students marched at the University of Jordan campus Wednesday to praise moves towards democracy in the country since violent price riots shook southern Jordan last April.

A security official said the students carried portraits of His Majesty King Hussein and chanted slogans in support of five days of rioting in which at least 12 people were killed.

A group of nearly 40 leftist students also staged a brief march on the same campus, the official said.

"Each of the two groups wanted to express their feelings about the riots in their own way," he told Reuters.

The southern towns of Ma'an, where the riots erupted last April 18, and the nearby towns of Karak and Tafleh, where the revolt spread hours later, were quiet.

"With the exception of yesterday's peaceful march in Karak, nothing else happened in the south," said the official, who asked not to be named.

He was referring to Tuesday's march by 150 people, mainly loyalists, who took to the streets in a bid to forestall any attempts by leftist parties to make political gains over the anniversary.

Security and police officers are not expecting a fresh round of unrest but their forces have been on alert for more than a week, particularly in the south.

The riots were sparked by price rises imposed under reforms agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) to salvage an economy burdened by an eight billion dollar foreign debt.

Demands for greater political liberalisation, more tolerance of dissent and a government in touch with the people also surfaced during the clashes between security forces and angry youths.

Since then, Jordan has held the first general parliamentary election in 22 years, suspended martial law imposed during the 1965 war and abolished an anti-Communism law.

The government has removed work and travel bans on political activists, returned confiscated passports, allowed political exiles to return, freed political detainees and eased controls on the media.

A Royal Commission was appointed by King Hussein last week to draft a National Charter that would lead to political pluralism. It will hold its first session Saturday.

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IJU delegation paves way for conference in Amman

By Odeh Odeh
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Jordan Press Association (JPA) Wednesday welcomed a planned meeting in Amman by the International Journalists Union (IJU) and expressed hope that the meeting will produce resolutions in support of the Palestinian people's rights in their homeland.

JPA President Hashem Khreisat, said the planned meeting, to be held here in October, should serve as a forum to expose Israel's arbitrary practices, stem Jewish immigration and help the Palestinians regain their legitimate rights.

Khreisat was addressing a three-member IJU delegation which arrived in Amman Sunday to prepare the way for the meeting by the IJU's executive committee.

"The meeting will be in a city overlooking Jerusalem, where the Palestinians continue their struggle for freedom and for protecting their religious shrines, and will be convened at a time when Jordan is going through deep and democratic changes that are bound to help involve all national forces in the process of construction and development, and in the defence of the homeland," Khreisat said.

He said Jordan hopes the coming meeting would pass recommendations that would not only condemn Israel's arbitrary practices against the Palestinians and the desecration of Christian and Muslim shrines, but would also call on nations of the world to extend real help to the Palestinian people in their ongoing struggle against occupation.

Khreisat said the coming meeting ought to reach consensus in condemning the U.S. Congress's decision of considering Jerusalem as the united capital of Israel and the Jewish immigration into Palestine from East European countries because such immigration is designed to evict the Arab population from their homeland.

He said Jordan appreciates the IJU's support for the Palestinian journalists and looks forward to further cooperating with the union.

Mazen Hussein, a member of the three-man delegation, told Khreisat the coming meeting would be very important and would mark a turning point in that it would strive to find a balanced formula encompassing the political and professional aspects of journalism.

"The meeting, in October, will discuss Israel's practices against the Arab and foreign journalists in the occupied Arab lands," Hussein said.

Another member, Constantine Ivanov, said IJU strives to build bridges of cooperation and understanding with journalists to the world. He expressed delight at meeting Jordanian journalists.

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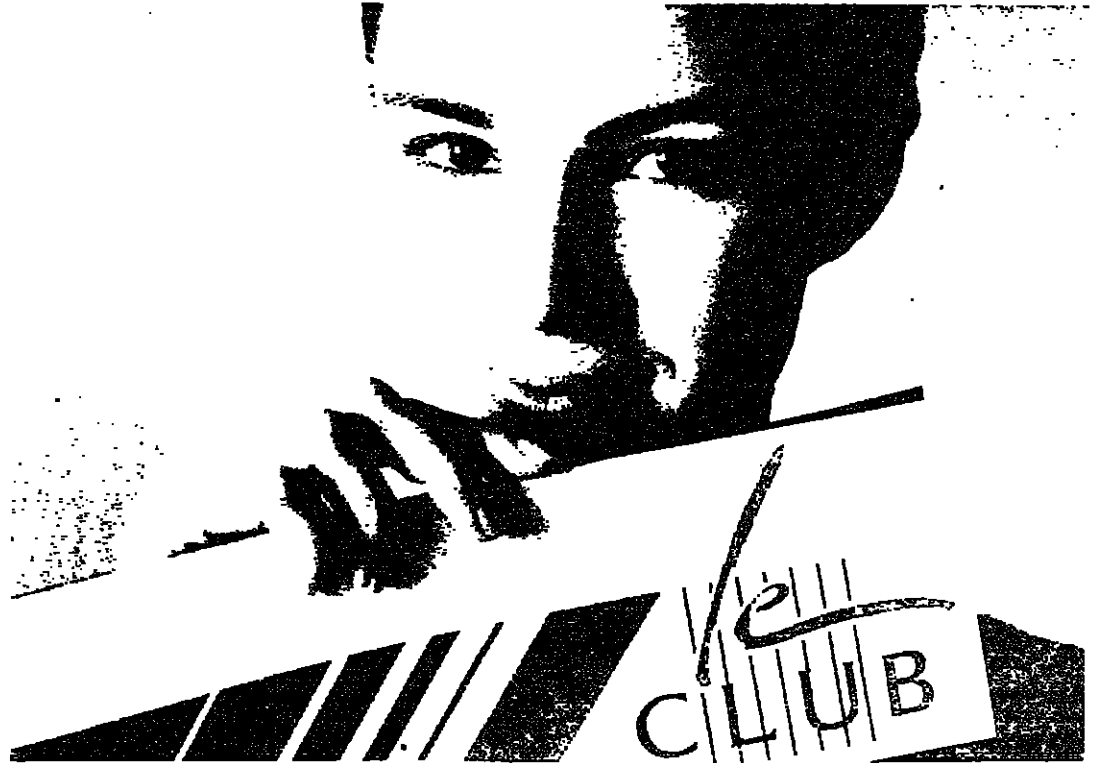
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Jordan Times

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Inter-faith solidarity and Jerusalem

THE COUNTRY was at its best when the Islamic-Christian Committee convened Tuesday to condemn the Israeli occupation of a building owned by the Greek Orthodox Church in Jerusalem and to voice deep concern over Jewish immigration to Israel. To witness Muslim and Christian leaders in Jordan joining forces in a symbol of solidarity and its support of Arab causes is the zenith of Jordanian unity that all Jordanians cherish. Perhaps it was the Israeli attack on Patriarch Diodoros I and the seizure of St. John's Hospice by 150 Jewish settlers that created the opportunity for Jordanian Christians and Muslims to demonstrate once again their deep unity. Yet, the genesis of such magnificent solidarity and brotherhood between the two faiths go much further than that and finds its roots in old harmony and shared destiny.

The committee's resolution that religious freedom can never be secured in Jerusalem under Israeli occupation will surely have echoes everywhere in the world. It was easy for the leaders of the two faiths to conclude that occupation of Jerusalem is anathema to freedom of worship. As the latest Israeli aggression against the Greek Orthodox Church is viewed as part and parcel of a string of Israeli attacks against non-Jewish religious shrines, beginning with the burning of Al Aqsa Mosque in 1968, it was only natural and logical to conclude that Israeli occupation and religious freedom do not go together.

The aim of Israel, the Islamic-Christian Committee found, is to Judaize Jerusalem and compromise the religious, cultural and political rights of Muslims and Christians alike. Surely, such findings will go a long way to help the U.S. Senate to correct itself on Jerusalem and discourage anyone from even contemplating any thought of aiding and abetting the continued Israeli occupation of Jerusalem. And as long as Muslims and Christians maintain their vigilance and solidarity over Jerusalem in particular and the broader Arab-Israeli conflict, there will always be hope to rectify the grave injustices perpetrated by Israel against the Muslim and Christian Arabs of Palestine.

Seen against this backdrop, the continued functioning of the Islamic-Christian Committee to monitor the alarming situation in Jerusalem and press ahead with concerted efforts to save it from oppression and occupation is a most noble mission that deserves the support and appreciation of all of us.

JORDAN PRESS EDITORIALS

A guest columnist in Al Ra'i daily on Wednesday criticises a 30-minute daily television programme in which an expert in cooking demonstrates the art of cooking various types of dishes. Mazen Shadid says that all Jordanian women have learnt at school the art of cooking and domestic work, and all of them can read books about methods of cooking, and that the half-hour programme transmitted during the month of Ramadan is a waste of time and funds. The writer says that during the month of Ramadan women and housewives should be taught how to economise instead of spending a lot on different types of foods because the country is suffering from heavy debts and is in need to save as much money as possible to pay off the debts. The writer also calls on the responsible departments to arrange for programmes on work and performance rather than teaching people how to cook and increase their spending. He notes that Jordan is at present begging Arab countries to come to their help, but doing little to settle the debts itself. The time has come the writer adds, for all citizens to live within their means and to overcome the present economic difficulties like other nations who faced similar circumstances and succeeded in achieving amazing results.

The Jordanian and Palestinian people are in the same boat and efforts are being made to fight off the same dangers and joining their efforts for their common interests, said Al Ra'i Arabic daily in commenting on King Hussein's talks with Palestine President Yasser Arafat. The paper said that the two sides realise that only through their close coordination of efforts and full cooperation can they impose their views and make their voices heard. King Hussein and Yasser Arafat both emphasised the great need for such coordination in the face of Israel's expansionist designs and in the light of the danger inherent in continued Jewish immigration, the paper noted. Both sides realise the immense dangers posed to the whole Arab Nation, particularly to Jordan and Palestine, and the disasters that await the Arabs if they remain in disarray, the paper continued. For this reason, it said, an Arab summit meeting has become of the utmost necessity and the only practical step that paves the way for a collective Arab action in defence of the national interests.

Sewt Al Sheab daily said that Arafat's visit to Amman these days is quite different from any other previous visit to Jordan because it comes in the wake of serious developments in the Middle East. The paper said that the Palestinian and Jordanian people are looking forward to fruitful results which would reflect the two sides' determination to bolster their common course of action and common goals. Jordan, the paper said, has been offering all it can to support the uprising and the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in their struggle for their legitimate rights; and will no doubt pursue its efforts in this direction. It is hoped, said the paper, that King Hussein's talks with the Palestinian president would lead to joint action that would further enhance Arab solidarity in the long march towards the restoration of Arab rights in Palestine.

Contradictions in U.S. State Department's report on Israel

By Shaw J. Dallal

THE State Department's Country Report on Human Rights Practices for 1989 relating to Israel and the occupied territories is replete with contradictions. These contradictions stem from two opposite and irreconcilable findings: one is that "Israel's Arab citizens have ... not share fully in the rights granted to Jewish citizens". The second is that "Israel is a democracy ... whose citizens have a range of civil and other rights generally comparable to those in advanced Western democracies."

If the State Department's finding that Israel's Arab citizens do not have equal rights with their Jewish counterparts is correct, it is hard to accept its finding that Israel is "comparable to advanced Western democracies." The State Department has observed that "Israel welcomes Jewish immigrants ... to whom it gives automatic citizenship and residence rights," while it denies such citizenship and residence rights to Palestinians living in refugee camps in the West Bank and Gaza who were born in Israel, and whose very lands Israel has expropriated. The State Department's finding that Israel gives automatic citizenship and residence rights to Jewish immigrants is related to "a series of basic laws" of the state of Israel, which define "the responsibilities of government institutions." The first is Israel's 1950 Law of Return, which allows any person "born to a Jewish mother," or one "who converts to Judaism and who is not a member of another religion," to immigrate to Israel. The second is Israel's 1952 citizenship law, which allows Jewish immigrants to Israel to acquire Israeli citizenship automatically upon

their arrival. The third is Israel's registration law, which classifies Israel's citizens as either of "Jewish nationality," or of "Arab nationality." Israel has no Israeli nationality. Citizenship and nationality are not equivalent in Israel. The fourth basic law is Israel's status law, which gives Israel's citizens with "Jewish nationality" certain rights and privileges which are denied to Israel's citizens with "Arab nationality". Several of these rights and privileges have been enumerated in this year's and in prior years' reports. Chief among these rights is the ownership or use of the very land which was expropriated from the Palestinians.

A form of racism

It is these laws which compelled the United Nations in 1975 to describe Zionism as a "form of racism and racial discrimination" in view of the 1965 U.N. Resolution 2106, which defined racism as "any distinction, exclusion, restriction, or preference based on race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin." The denial of citizenship to Palestinians, reported by the State Department, is based on descent and is thus patently racist. The Department does a grave disservice to "advanced Western democracies" by suggesting that Israel, with its legalised racist structure, can be favourably compared to them.

The report contains several objective observations about Israel's human rights violations in Israel and in the occupied territories which should be noted. "The 'Emergency regulations', which have been in force since 1948, have been enforced primarily against Israelis with Arab nationality, permitting their mail "to be

stopped, opened, and even destroyed on security grounds." In 1979, Israel enacted a law, applied mostly against Israel's Palestinian Arab citizens, allowing "tapping of telephones for security reasons." The report states that "Israel's Arabic-language press is censored more strictly than the Hebrew-language press." It observes that "in 1989 the licence of an Arabic newspaper was revoked on the grounds of links to an outlawed organisation." It also observes that "in 1989 the Israeli government renewed restrictions on the travel of one Israeli Arab political activist, without giving an official reason."

The State Department's report observes that although the Israeli Palestinian Arabs comprise about 18 per cent of Israel's citizens, these Israeli Arabs are under-represented in the Knesset relative to their numbers. Out of the total of 120 seats, the Israeli Arabs have only six. The report states that the Israeli Arabs "have less access than do other Israelis to such social and economic benefits as housing and new-household subsidies, and government or security-related industrial employment, for which military service is either a prerequisite or an advantage," but which the Israeli Arabs "are not subject to."

The occupied territories

As in prior years, however, the harshest part of the report is reserved for the occupied territories. It states at the outset that it "deals with lands under foreign military occupation," and that "Israel has not been recognised to have sovereign rights over any of the occupied territories: the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, the Golan Heights, and East Jerusalem." It asserts that the Un-

ited States "considers Israel's occupation to be governed by the Hague Regulations of 1907 and the 1949 Fourth Geneva Convention relative to the protection of civilian persons in time of war." It states that the "human rights situation in the occupied territories remains a source of deep concern to the United States."

The report states that Israel "refuses to renew laissez-passeurs of Palestinians from the occupied territories who live or work abroad." These restrictions "do not apply to Jews resident in the occupied territories, whether or not they are Israeli citizens. It also states that "Israeli settlers in the occupied territories are subject to Israeli law ..." and that "Israeli settlers involved in security violations have been treated far more leniently than Palestinians guilty of similar offences." The Palestinians of the occupied territories "live under military occupation law."

Despite the above findings of the State Department, the U.S. Congress appropriated more than \$3 billion in foreign aid to Israel in 1989. This appropriation is a clear violation of U.S. laws prohibiting foreign aid to countries engaged in the very human rights violations enumerated in the State Department report.

To its credit, Congress has imposed sanctions against South Africa for its racist policies and for human rights abuses of its citizens. These sanctions have been said to be at least partially responsible for South Africa's recent reforms. Yet Congress has chosen to reward Israel's racist policies and its flagrant human rights abuses. This double standard is a credit neither to the United States nor to its citizens — Middle East International, London.

India and Pakistan under pressure to halt sabre rattling

By Malcolm Davidson
Renter

ISLAMABAD — An India-Pakistan war over Kashmir remains a real danger, but both nations are under intense diplomatic pressure to stop sabre rattling and start talking.

Despite a welter of warlike rhetoric, diplomatic channels remain open and Indian and Pakistani officials are talking about a high-level meeting over a Muslim revolt in Indian Kashmir.

Both foreign ministers, India's Inder Gujral and Pakistan's Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, will be in New York next week for meetings of the United Nations assembly and Non-Aligned Movement.

Foreign ministry officials in both countries say no meeting has yet been fixed but one is possible.

"We want to cool it. Let's hope that they respond in the same fashion," a Pakistani official said Tuesday.

"We have not responded to the last statement from the Indian prime minister so we hope that should put an end to this cycle of action and reaction."

War fears rose dramatically last week after Indian leader Vishwanath Pratap Singh warned Pakistan in his bluntest terms that it could not expect to win Kashmir without a war. U.S. State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler on Monday called for talks and Western diplomats in Islamabad said the Soviet Union was also urging caution on its ally, India.

"We are concerned about the level of tension and we call upon both India and Pakistan to take immediate steps to reduce the tension and to solve the problem of Kashmir through negotiations, not confrontation," Tutwiler said.

Both sides have accused the other of making preparations for war and moving men and equipment into forward positions, but diplomats in both capitals say they see no signs of any offensive movements.

"All we are seeing are higher states of readiness, which is only to be expected with the words flying around the way they are," a senior Western envoy said in New Delhi.

Pakistan Premier Benazir Bhutto displayed her confidence this week by leaving with many senior government figures on a three-day Muslim pilgrimage to Saudi Arabia. Both India and Pakistan, which have fought three wars since independence in 1947,

say they do not want another. Diplomats and analysts see the biggest danger coming from a border incident that flares into a wider conflagration.

India accused Pakistan of being behind the Muslim revolt in Indian-controlled Kashmir and of training and arming militant gunmen waging a secessionist war on Indian security forces.

Pakistan says its hands are clean, although Bhutto has been strident in her political support for the Kashmiri "freedom fighters."

At the moment, analysts say it is hard to see what could be achieved in talks.

Bhutto demands that Indian Kashmiris be given a chance to choose whether they want to stay with India, be part of Pakistan or become independent. Singh is equally blunt in saying that Kashmir is part of India and will never be allowed to secede.

But both lead weak governments cannot be seen to be soft on Kashmir.

Emotions are running high in Pakistani-controlled Azad (free) Kashmir and are likely to rise higher before elections on May 21 to the semi-autonomous region's assembly.

Winter snow will soon be melting in the Himalayan passes, making it easier for refugees and militants to slip across the 1,400-kilometre ceasefire line that divides the two armies.

Indian forces say they have killed dozens of militants trying to cross recently. They have also opened fire twice on Pakistani protesters trying to storm over, killing five.

Every day the two armies blast hundreds of rounds at each other from bunkers close the line in almost ritualistic firefights that rarely cause casualties.

But if it came to war, nobody seems to be in much doubt that India would win.

"India is much stronger in every point of view," said Abdul Rahman Siddiqi, a retired brigadier who edits Pakistan's Defence Journal monthly.

Overhauling the debate are fears that one side or the other in a war might go nuclear.

Despite their denials, both sides are widely believed to either have nuclear weapons or be within a screwdriver turn of putting a bomb together.

"I can't believe that they would actually do it because the consequences would be incredibly severe for them," an Islamabad-based diplomat said.

Britain's Communists ponder future

By Steve Pagani
Reuters

LONDON — Britain's Communists, latecomers to perestroika, are about to embark on their own mini-revolution which could spell the end of the party after 70 years.

Reflecting on a year which saw Communist governments collapse under the weight of popular protest, leaders of the Communist Party of Great Britain (CPGB) say they too often turned a blind eye to corrupt rule in Eastern Europe.

Chris Myant, the party's new international secretary, welcomed the events of 1989 which he said sounded the death knell for Communism around the world.

Thousands left the party in 1956 when it backed the Soviet invasion of Hungary but 12 years later a moderate swing in the CPGB led its congress to condemn the crushing of Czechoslovakia's Prague spring reform movement by Soviet-led Warsaw Pact troops.

The CPGB also criticised the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan in 1979 and the imposition of martial law in Poland in 1981.

Ties with China's ruling Communists were broken after the Tiananmen Square crackdown last June, but despite their more critical stance leaders recognise reform of the party is long overdue.

Temple is heading moves towards one member, one vote

senting its 7,500 members in autumn to debate party reforms, and proposals will be hammered out at an extraordinary congress next spring.

"We feel there is space for peaceful, civil demonstrations to change some of the inequalities in Britain and maybe that's the area of politics which we will be putting our efforts into rather than standing as another party in elections," Temple said.

In 1977 a pro-Soviet group broke away from the CPGB to form the New Communist Party. In 1985 a hardline faction controlling the party's newspaper The Morning Star was expelled from the party for campaigning against its policies and some later set up the Communist Party of

Britain. Sales of The Morning Star slumped to 10,000 in the mid-1980s when it ceased to be the party's newspaper but the glossy magazine Marxism Today, which took on the mantle of CPGB mouthpiece, tripled its sales in the 1980s.

"One of the things I think was wrong over the past 20 years was that we did not develop relations with other left wing progressive forces and dissidents in Eastern Europe," said Temple.

"We have made absolutely clear that we do not want any special relationship with a Communist Party. We may now have more in common with a Socialist Party or a Social Democratic Party."

"There is no longer an international Communist movement and this is good. Some who flaunt the label 'Communist' are among the perpetrators and supporters of some of the worst abuses against human rights and the environment."

"There is no longer an international Communist movement and this is good."

"Some who flaunt the label 'Communist' are among the perpetrators and supporters of some of the worst abuses against human rights and the environment," he said in a hard-hitting report to CPGB leaders.

British Communists are preparing for what is being billed as a "make-or-break" congress early next year in which the party could transform itself beyond recognition or simply disappear.

"We cannot call for democracy, openness and truth on the part of others without accepting that we were wrong to welcome Stalinism," Myant said.

Nina Temple, the party's new general secretary, said in an interview that British Communists should have condemned more strongly what was happening in Eastern Europe.

She said Communists in the 1930s and 40s would not believe Stalin had begun a reign of terror, ordering massive purges.

"I think they should have believed it because there were a lot of Communists who went to the Soviet Union and came back to say these things were happening."

"I cannot make excuses for their attitudes," said Temple, 33, who took over the party lead-

before the party launches its search for a new identity — at present officials are elected by the executive committee.

Reforms will probably lead to the CPGB dropping the word "Communist" from its name — a once unthinkable development turned commonplace as Communist parties in Europe vote themselves out of existence or veer towards social democracy.

"We have three options — to stay as we are, to give up altogether or change drastically. The third way, which is the way I want to see things go, seems to be the one favoured by most of our members," Temple said.

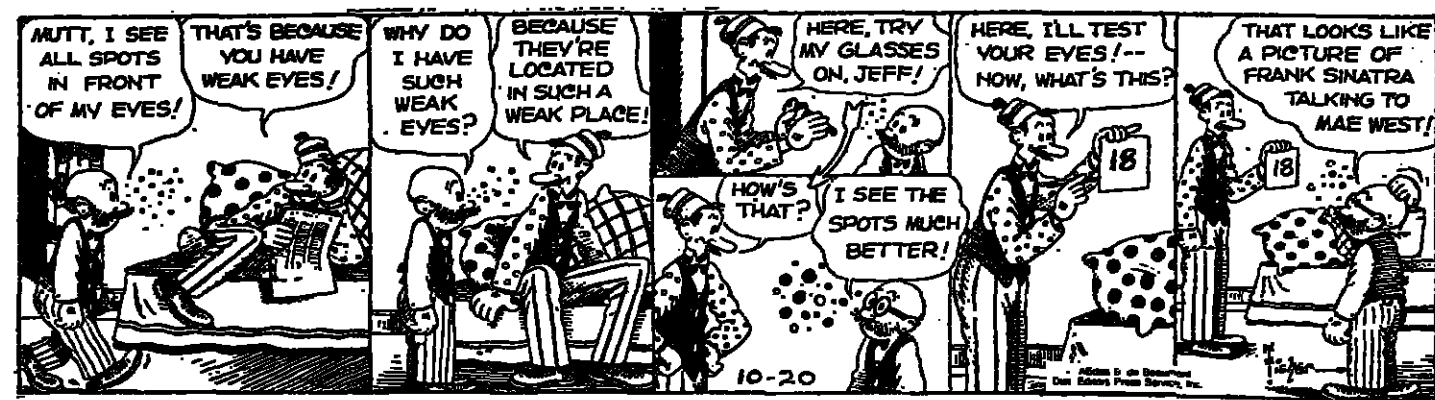
She said the CPGB could even dissolve itself as a party to re-emerge as an association or a forum for "progressive" political thinking open to people from other leftist groups or parties.

Temple does not believe a Communist Party will ever get a candidate into parliament again. The last time a Communist sat in the House of Commons was in 1950 when membership was at an all-time high of more than 50,000.

The CPGB power base has always been in Britain's trade union rather than in parliament. Communists still sit on the ruling executives of nearly all Britain's major unions.

CPGB leaders are calling a conference of delegates repre-

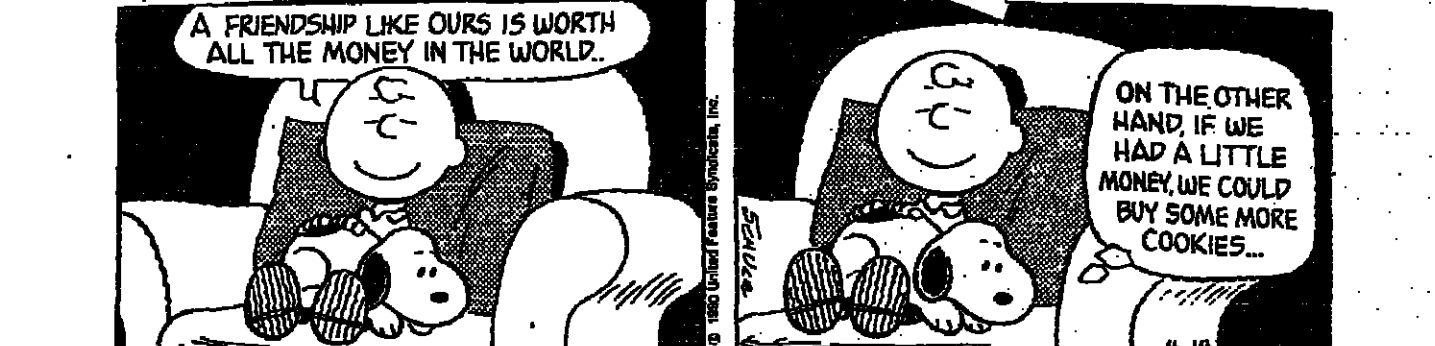
Mutt'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Scions of a Jerusalem family continue struggle

of ancestors for Palestinian freedom

By Sana Atiyeh
Special to the Jordan Times

"THE CHOICE of Allah of all his lands is Jerusalem... the dew which descends upon Jerusalem is a remedy from every sickness, because it is from the gardens of paradise..." These are the words of Burhan Al Din Al Fazar, a leading Arab geographer in the 1300s, who was also a preacher at the Umayyad Mosque in Damascus.

For Palestinians and Arabs, these words hold true until today. Jerusalem is the Holy City of beauty and inspiration. From Jerusalem, the three monotheist religions emerged and flourished. But throughout history, this holiest of holy cities has been used and abused and was turned into an object of greed.

"Religiously speaking, Jerusalem belongs to all religions of the one God. But our Palestinian cause is Jerusalem. Without Jerusalem, we have nothing of Palestine," says Dr. Musa Al Hussein, eldest son on the renowned Palestinian national hero, Abdul Qader Al Hussein.

"The Israelis want all of Jerusalem because they claim it is for the Jews. The difference between us and the Israelis is that we recognise their religious existence and prophets, but they don't recognise ours. In reality we are all Semites; and historically we gave shelter to the Jews in Palestine while they are trying to fake history by claiming that they were persecuted by the Palestinians and Arabs. On the contrary, we were helping them. It was the West that persecuted them, and they have

the audacity to say it was us," Hussein adds.

Dr. Hussein, a general practitioner, is a descendant of a nationalist and patriotic family tree with its roots in the heart of Jerusalem.

His grandfather, whose name is also Musa (Kazim Pasha Hussein), was the eldest statesman of Palestinian politics in the late 1920s and early 1930s. He held important administrative positions during the Ottoman Rule and later became mayor of Jerusalem after the British occupation of Palestine.

Shortly after being mayor, Musa Pasha was removed from office in April 1920 because of his clear opposition to pro-Zionist British policies. And for the next 14 years of his life, he led the Palestinian National Movement.

In fact, the pasha was a diplomat. He headed the first six-member Palestinian delegation — elected by the fourth Palestine congress (a reflection of early Palestinian attempts at political organisation) — to Britain in 1921.

At that time, the delegation submitted a memorandum to Winston Churchill, then the British colonial secretary, which read: "... The people of Palestine will not be satisfied with promises that some control of their own destinies will be given to them in the future...the people of Palestine will never admit the right of any outside organisation to dispossess them of their country..." (from Dr. Walid Khalidi's book, *Before the Diaspora*).

Musa Pasha struggled for Palestine until his death in 1934 at the age of 81. His death resulted from a trauma he suffered five months ear-



Abdul Qader Al Hussein (centre) with aides.

lier when British soldiers beat him as he was leading a demonstration in Jaffa.

The Pasha left behind a son, who was to become one of the greatest fighters for Palestine, Abdul Qader.

"I remember how my father involved us children during his struggle. We used to carry the weapons and ammunition and put them in the storage. When I was eight in Egypt, he took me with him as he trained the Egyptian 'mujahadeen'. He would ask me to pick up the empty bullets and bury them underground," recalls Dr. Hussein.

He told the Jordan Times Weekender that during their stay in Saudi Arabia in 1944-45, Abdul Qader "was able to talk to us and educated us about the struggle against occupation and Zionism that was crawling into Palestine." In 1947, Abdul Qader

founded the fighting unit of "Al Jihad Al Muqaddas" (the holy war), which won important battles. Under his command, Al Jihad was able to overcome Zionists in Jerusalem after his army surrounded them. The army was also successful in demolishing a large number of Zionist institutions, industries, newspapers and news agencies.

At one point, they controlled a strategic area in Jerusalem: The roads that connected most of the Jewish colonies to each other; the colonies were directed by the Zionist military network.

Abdul Qader's plan for Al Jihad aimed at achieving Palestinian self-dependence, (a strategy currently advocated by his active son, Faisal Al Hussein in Jerusalem), military expansionism in the Arab countries, and the declaration of a Palestinian Arab government.

Abdul Qader's dreams would never come true during his lifetime. At the end of March 1948, he attempted to obtain weapons from the Arab League in Damascus, but without much success. He could only get 60 old English rifles, ten artillery pieces and some hand grenades. During his stay in Damascus, the village of Castel near Jerusalem was attacked and occupied and its Palestinian inhabitants were expelled by Israeli Haganah forces. After his return to Jerusalem, Abdul Qader led his army to successfully recapture Castel where he was martyred on April 9, 1948.

"My father wasn't just a fighter, he was also a poet," Dr. Hussein says. "He would make us memorise his poetry."

Dr. Hussein reads some of Abdul Qader's poetry on Jerusalem and the fight for its freedom. This is something that Jerusalem does: It urges the writing of poetry and the passion to fight for it.

Jerusalem Forum

Here in Jordan, Dr. Hussein initiated the Jerusalem Forum, an association which is still in the process of registration. There are already forty members involved, the majority of whom are professional personalities from prominent Jerusalem families.

The main objective of the forum is to protect the cultural identity and historical heritage of Jerusalem, Dr. Hussein explains. "We are very concerned with the future of Jerusalem, especially with the Israeli measures against its people and places."

"The Israelis are taking over houses and the holy places if Islam and Christianity are being occupied and destroyed," he notes, adding that the forum is planning to do its utmost to help protect its people and places with coordination with other institutions, research centres and think tanks inside and outside Jerusalem. Contacts with the involved parties are already established.

"We intend to support all the official and unofficial institutions concerned with Jerusalem in order for them to achieve their goals," Dr. Hussein says.

The plan is that the forum will hold lectures and seminars and act as a research centre on Jerusalem; and through the media, the forum will convey the message that Jerusalem is Arab and holy to all religions.

Although the forum plans to tighten the relationship between the people of Jerusalem living in the Kingdom, membership is open to all those Arabs who carry the love for Jerusalem, and want to have a hand in keeping the holy city free from oppression.



British soldiers are seen beating Musa Pasha as he led the demonstration in Jaffa. The bearded profile of a

fallen man in the upper centre of the photograph is that of Musa Pasha.



Musa Kazim Pasha Al Hussein

Phenomenality justified

Fault Lines: From Beirut to Jerusalem (UK title)
From Beirut to Jerusalem (US title)
by Thomas L. Friedman
William Collins, London 1990, £15.00
Farrar Straus Giroux, New York 1989, \$22.95

THIS book is a landmark in American publishing. The author gives a more favourable impression of the people of Beirut and of the Palestinians living under Israeli occupation than of Israel and the Israelis. In spite of this, the book received the prestigious National Book Award for non-fiction in 1989. In the U.S. books sympathetic to the Arabs usually do not find major publishers and never win major awards. Indeed the book's appearance and performance can be used as a gauge to measure the shift in informed American opinion towards a more even-handed, or open-minded, position on the Arab-Israeli conflict. This might make the book more interesting as a publishing phenomenon than for its content. But the book's contents justify its phenomenality.

Friedman charts his course from naive teenage commitment to a heroic Israel emerging victorious from the 1967 war through his experiences in Beirut during the civil war and Israeli invasion to a rude awakening in the new

Jerusalem of the Intifada.

It is a book of many parts: autobiography, anecdote, reportage and historical and political analysis. A difficult amalgam which, at times, breaks the thrust of the personal narrative. Friedman makes his most acute political points through anecdotes, particularly when speaking of Beirut. And he provides us with a useful political parallel between the Lebanese and Israeli political scenes: "... In Lebanon the cabinet was ineffectual because it represented no one, in Israel ... because it represented every one. In Lebanon they called the paralysis 'anarchy' ... in Israel 'national unity', but the net effect was the same: political gridlock."

book reviews

But he is on less firm ground when he strays into historical analysis. First, he falls for the myth that Middle Eastern violence is a product of "tribalism", a line that the Israelis and hard-line Zionists exploit to justify Israel's brutal behaviour toward its neighbours. To use a physiological analogy, Friedman has not seen that Israel's presence as a foreign body in the Arab body politics has brought about all but one — the Iran-Iraq war — of the

region's recent inter-state conflicts and has been a major contributor to the Arab states' violent internal upheavals. Then he tries to explain away the region's authoritarian regimes by arguing that the Arabs have always lived under and accepted authoritarian rulers. So too the peoples of Latin America, Eastern Europe, Asia etc. Democracy has not really had much of a chance in the Arab World: its totalitarian dictators have risen out of defeat and humiliation by Israel.

Friedman more than makes up for this faulty theorising by getting to the heart of the Intifada. He empathises with the Palestinians living under the increasingly repressive and brutal occupation, puts himself in their shoes, expresses their frustrations. Indeed he has probably produced the most understanding account of the early days of the uprising published anywhere.

Friedman concludes with useful advice to Washington on how to go about settling the Arab-Israeli conflict in such a way as to both guarantee Israel's security and secure Palestinian self-determination in the territories. Unfortunately, so far, Washington has ignored him.

Michael Jansen

Middle East International

Diary

THREE members of the Jordan Times staff fell victim to what was later proved to be a "misunderstanding in the officialdom." The three were literally "expelled" from Ma'an and were treated to a police escort outside the limits of the city. Their crime? Asking journalistic questions in an area where journalism is synonymous with photocopying statements rather than digging for them. Apart from being surrounded by innocent looking "civilians" ALL THE TIME, the first attempt at holding a long interview with a relative of a Ma'an deputy triggered some kind of alarm. Before the reporters could say Jack Robinson, they were sitting in the office of the chief of Ma'an Police and being interrogated by the governor. Their request for a telephone call either to the minister of interior or the minister of information fell on deaf ears. Instead they were given a choice: Be locked up or leave town. Leave town they did, with an escort as we mentioned. But that was not the end of the story. Halfway back to Amman, they were overtaken by a high-speed highway patrol car, and told they were "wanted" and that there was an "all-point" bulletin out for them. "What have you done?" Asked a young police officer. "The entire police force of the Kingdom is looking for you." The story continued on to the office of the director-general of the Public Security Department who regretted the journalists' expulsion from Ma'an as the result of a misunderstanding. He also told them they were free to go back if they wanted to and the authorities will extend all cooperation "with no interference of any nature whatsoever." The punchline was not there either. The three thought no-one knew about their escapade and were all eager to recount their "interesting experience" to their colleagues at the newspaper. But, as they walked into the office, there came a shout accompanied by applause: "Welcome back, we hope you enjoyed the treatment in Ma'an." You see, sources in Ma'an, had already brought the details of the journalists-versus governor experience back to the capital. Journalism is picking up in Jordan.

A DEPUTY, who holds an esteemed position at the Lower House of Parliament, told journalists that the 80 members of the Lower House were "free handed to do whatever they want for the next four years without taking much notice of the public's wishes." The deputy was replying to a question by a Jordan Times reporter on why the Lower House decided to ask for a meeting with the visiting American senators when it was evident that the public were against it. "They elected us and now we can make decisions without going back to them all the time or taking their opinion on everything we do," the deputy said. Perhaps the people of Jordan would like to comment on this little misconception that the parliament seems to be adopting with such fervor.

IN A press conference by speaker of the Lower House Sulaiman Arar last Thursday, journalists jumped the designated topic of the conference to the more pressing issue of the National Charter. This discussion was off the record. However, an incident took place that just can't escape the pages of this diary. One of the journalists at the conference told Arar, along with deputy Eissa Medannat who was also speaking at the conference, that there was some "unhappiness among the professional and labour unions because they were not represented in the Royal Commission." Arar immediately explained that in the absence of political pluralism, unions emerged as political forces, but that now, with the advent of democracy they will naturally revert to their original duties, taking care of their members and their interests. However, Arar did not want to leave the unions upset with his statement so he added that anyway the members of the Royal Commission also represent their profession, "take deputy Medannat for example, he could represent the pharmacists," Arar said. A journalist, who by the way thought the press conference was a two way conversation between him and "Abu Muhammad" (Arar), jumped at the chance to attack Communist Medannat. Being an Islamist journalist, he could not resist: "Medannat represents the Communist unions...ha..ha..ha." No one laughed.

AT A public debate on the National Charter held last week, citizens expressed dismay with the lack of basic respect for them by the speakers who chose not to appear as scheduled. That was bad enough. Citizens, however, were even more furious when an addition to the speakers was made at the last minute and that speaker said nothing. Deputy Muhammad Abu Oleim was informed of the debate only hours before it was held. Therefore he just filled a seat at the podium, saying nothing, hearing nothing and doing nothing for the entirety of the two-hour debate. Although keeping to himself all the time, Abu Oleim managed to get into a word fight, in the last ten minutes of the debate, with Amman Deputy Yacoub Qarash who made himself inconspicuous among the audience until he decided to attack Abu Oleim for the one sentence statement he made at the beginning of the debate. "You are a separatist. You don't believe in national unity. With a mentality like that how can we hope to maintain any type of unity?" Qarash lashed out at Abu Oleim, who retorted immediately with an angry smile. "You are talking against me because I have become a member of the Royal Commission to draft the National Charter. I want to see how you vote in the referendum on the charter". After that everyone was fighting and the debate ended.

JAPANESE newspapers are carrying reports of wrongdoings by a Jordanian ambassador and his wife to their Filipino maids. According to the Asahi Evening News, and the Mainichi Daily News, three Filipino maids employed by Jordan's ambassador to Japan "accused the envoy's wife of withholding their salaries and retaining their passports against their wishes." Whether the story is true or not we do not know. If it is true, then it is noteworthy here to mention that this manner of dealing with employed help is a domestic affair that should not have been exported with our ambassadors.

Normeen Murad

JTV channel 2 weekly preview

Thursday, April 19

8:30 The Cosby Show

Mathew resorts to witchcraft to win back his girl friend.

9:10 Basketball

10:00 News in English

10:20 Movie of the week
The Great Northfield Minnesota Raid

The story of the James and younger boys, the gang that in 1876 became a celebrity in Missouri and tried to rob the National Bank in Northfield, Minnesota.

Friday, April 20

8:30 The Robert Guillaume Show
Drive, He Said

In this episode Ann becomes the envy of secretaries everywhere.

9:10 Beauty and the Beast

10:00 News in English

10:20 Quincy

Jack Klugman, as Quincy, goes out to fight environmental hazards.

Saturday, April 21

8:30 Surgical Spirit
Locum

They don't know the ropes. They keep asking questions. They are locums, and according to Sheila nine times out of ten they think they're the best thing since rectal sigmoidoscopes.

9:00 Encounter

10:00 News in English

10:20 Feature Film
After the Fall at N.Y.
Starring Michael Sopoik

A scene from this week's episode of *In the Heat of the Night* Tuesday at 10:20.

and Anna Kamak

Sunday, April 22

8:30 Who's The Boss
Marry Me Mona

Max goes out of his way and uses every conceivable way to marry Mona. But Mona has double feelings.

9:10 World of Puppetry

A highly original and adroit West German marionettist, Albrecht Roser's earliest success came in 1951 with

the marionette clown Gustaf. Roser's performances are designed for adult audiences and his unique format contains scenes full of both comedy and pathos. He is generally regarded as the world's finest marionette artist.

10:00 News in English

10:20 Agatha Christie's
Poirot
The Lost Mine

Han Wu Ling arrives in London to sell a silver mine in

China. But soon disappears and is later found dead. This brings in Poirot to solve the mystery.

Monday, April 23

8:30 Perfect Strangers
Live From Chicago

Harry tries his best to promote his friend Ledia to become a TV star.

9:10 FIFA Soccer

10:00 News in English

10:20 Tuskala
(Last Episode)

The final chapter in Robert Louis Stevenson's story and life.

Tuesday, April 24

8:30 Charles in Charge

9:10 Resurgent Islam
The Media

10:00 News in English

10:20 In the Heat of the Night
Fate

Emotions run high when Ty Hayes, a black businessman, comes to Sparta to buy the town's newspaper and it is suspected that he is romancing the paper's married white owner, Evie Summers.

Wednesday, April 25

8:30 Laura and Disorder

9:10 A Horseman Riding By
A Birth and a Death

10:00 News in English

10:20 Alice to Nowhere
(Episode 2)

The band of robbers steal a precious necklace and tries to escape by holding hostages in a long ride through the Australian prairies.

Democracy hits fourth-graders

By Sa'ad G. Hattar

"We have had just about enough guys. Let us set out for a sit in," fourth-grader Ahmad told his classmates following a pop quiz given them by their math teacher. "Yes! down with quizzes, up with sit ins," a throng of youngsters chanted. All 22 of them flocked to the nearest newspaper, which happened to be the Arabic daily *Al Ra'i*, so that the world would hear about their little woes.

At the paper, the children sat in their natural habitat, and began singing to the beat of the loud thumping on their worn out book cases.

On her way to work, a seasoned reporter accidentally bumped into the crowd of screaming kids and rushed to get the scoop. She inquired about the reason for their presence at the newspaper's main gate rather than being back home doing their homework.

"We want someone to talk to us and write about the pop quiz. No more quizzes," shouted Ahmad, apparently the leader of the angry mob. His classmates echoed the slogan. "Down with the math teacher," they continued in unison.

"Why did you choose a sit-in? Would it not have been better if you had talked it over with your teacher and settled the problem in class?" The reporter asked.

"Everyday is 'sitting in.' Nobody 'sits out.'" It is time for sit-ins so please sit down and talk to us," outspoken Ahmad told the reporter. Actually my father "sat in" two weeks ago together with his colleagues who asked for a promotion," he added. "Now he would stay all daylong in the yard opposite to the bank he used to work in."

"You mean he moved to work in another bank," the reporter asked. "No he was kicked out just on the heels of the sit-in," the young boy answered.

As usual in such minor cases the editor spiked the story and the kids went home at the close of a long, hectic day.

For Ahmad, a long day of bad marks and sit-ins urgently warranted a hot meal. But alas. His mother wasn't waiting for him in the kitchen. She was staging a sit-in of her own in protest against her unemployed spouse's late night stays. Domestic democracy it is.

A FRIEND OF THE JORDAN TIMES

WHENEVER adults talk about little ones, the symbolism they use are really tacky. "He is so cute," "look at those eyes," "I just love little kids," and many other similar statements which make us adults turn into stupid hunks. Well, Faris Atiyeh, four-year-old son of our colleague Sana Atiyeh, makes me do all the above, but what makes him even more special to me and to the staff of the Jordan Times, is that he is a little intellectual with fluctuating moods.

Apart from little excused misconceptions, like thinking that His Majesty King Hussein is the leader of superpower Jordan, who can just swing his magic wand and all dreams will be realized, Faris understands that King Hussein and PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat keep meeting "so Palestinians could go back to their land."

When he was three he used to wait for the television news at eight to follow up on the news of the intifada. While the King received an official salute from Faris,



Faris Atiyeh a year ago

the intifada received a victory sign.

Full of his own importance, like everyone in the Jordan Times, Faris walks

the whereabouts of his mother and when she will finish her work and raises hell if he was not invited along to her interviews and the newspaper.

The best story, though, is when Faris's mother called him at home to see how he was doing only to be told by his cousin that "Faris just woke up and he is in a bad mood so he doesn't want to talk to anyone."

Bad moods and wild tempers are perhaps what draws the staff of the Jordan Times closer to the little wild one. While his mother, and all of us, have to understand his moods, he in return understands ours.

Faris has beautiful traits that make the environmentalists at the Jordan Times love him more. Faris is a lover of nature. He is very pleased with a blooming flower, appreciates a fresh blow of wind during hot summers, enjoys snow-ball fights in winter and skips over falling leaves in Autumn.

Norman Murad

THIS WEEK IN HISTORY

Thursday, April 19

1775 — War of American independence opens with defeat of British at Lexington and Concord.

1783 — U.S. Congress announces end of war of American independence.

1968 — Court in Duesseldorf convicts Abbas Hamadi of direct involvement in 1987 kidnapping of two West Germans in Beirut, Lebanon.

1989 — Riots erupt in Jordan against government-imposed price increases.

Friday, April 20

1854 — Austria and Prussia conclude defensive alliance against Russia.

1919 — King Nicholas is dethroned in Montenegro, which votes for union with Serbo-Slovene-Croat state (Yugoslavia).

1923 — Egyptian constitution is adopted.

1945 — Soviet forces penetrate Berlin defences in World War II.

1957 — United States resumes aid to Israel; Japan protests to Soviet Union over nuclear tests.

1970 — President Richard M. Nixon announces withdrawal of 150,000 U.S. military personnel from South Vietnam.

1972 — U.S. Apollo 16 astronauts make safe landing on moon.

1986 — Giant irrigation reservoir bursts and floods Sri Lanka town, leaving at least 100 people feared dead and up to 20,000 families homeless.

1987 — PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat calls for sovereign Palestinian state "with Jerusalem as its capital."

Saturday, April 21

753 B.C. — Tradition has it that Rome is founded by Romulus on this date.

1839 — Turkish army invades Syria in opposition to Mehmet Ali.

1977 — Pakistan's Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto assumes emergency powers and imposes martial law on three major cities in crackdown on opponents trying to force his resignation.

1987 — Terrorists explode powerful bomb at height of rush hour near main bus station in Colombo, Sri Lanka, killing as many as 150 people.

1988 — Hostages freed from hijacked Kuwait Airways plane fly home after 16 days as captives.

1989 — Thousands of students, shouting for democracy and human rights, march from campuses to converge on Tiananmen Square in Peking, China.

Sunday, April 22

1915 — German army uses poison gas for first time on Western front in World War I.

1975 — South Vietnam is falling to Communists, and first Vietnamese refugees arrive on West coast of United States.

1988 — Israeli warplanes hit Palestinian guerrilla bases south of Beirut, Lebanon.

Monday, April 23

1972 — Two U.S. Apollo 16 astronauts blast off from moon and rejoin command ship for journey back to Earth.

1975 — South Vietnam's cabinet resigns as panic grips Saigon and U.S. President Gerald Ford declares that Vietnam War is over.

1986 — White-led South African government commits itself to scrapping dozens of laws restricting movements of blacks.

1988 — Pickup truck rigged with explosives rips through crowded vegetable market in Tripoli, killing 54 people and wounding 125.

1989 — Israeli soldiers shoot and wound 22 Palestinians in Gaza Strip as widespread protests erupt.

The Associated Press

THE WEEKEND CROSSWORD

INTERNATIONAL GREENGROCERY
By Stanley B. Whitten

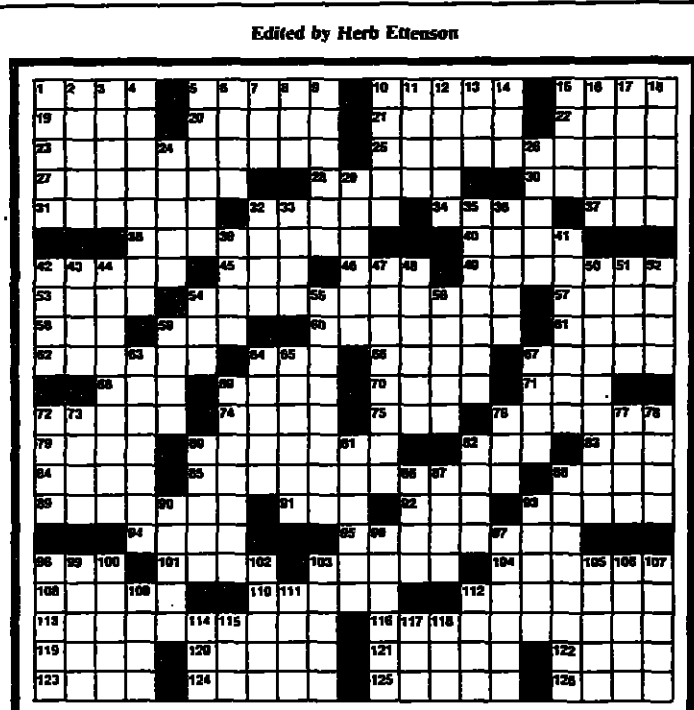
- ACROSS
1. Unchanged
 5. Long scarf
 10. To wash-minded
 15. Rope fiber
 19. To — (with no exception)
 20. Fragrance
 21. Hippodrome
 22. Allergy
 23. English
 24. Vegetables?
 25. Chinese
 26. Vegetable?
 27. Laments
 28. Ballroom dance
 29. Surrender
 31. Gold and silver
 32. Foe
 34. Elaborate
 37. Poetic
 38. Worm segment

- DOWN
1. City near Boston
 2. Soap substitute
 3. Artist Edouard
 4. Chess finishes
 5. Least crazy
 6. Speaker of baseball
 7. Perfect game
 8. State
 9. Alphabet run
 10. Egg or fly
 11. Kave or Thomas
 12. Choir member
 13. Sci. subj.
 14. Blackjack
 15. Emotion
 16. Get around
 17. Rhythm in verse
 18. Ordinary writings
 19. Ocean vessel
 20. Dark yellow
 21. Joints

Diagramless 19 X 19, By Francis Burton

- ACROSS
1. Indian ruler
 5. Picnic pest
 8. Lupino and Cantor
 9. Lion
 10. Rather's milieu
 12. Throw softly
 15. Kidney or pinto
 16. Actress Irene
 18. Colleague
 21. Plain to sea
 22. Leave unharmed
 24. Prepared

- DOWN
1. Tin Tin
 2. Fruit drink
 3. Word difficult to pronounce
 4. Without escort
 5. Modern prof.
 7. Cruise or Spleek
 11. Sought office
 12. Volcanic flow
 13. Begins business
 14. In (intended)
 16. Like some TVs



Last Week's Cryptograms

1. Wild water buffalo battles trappers trying to tie it up for newly formed game farms.
2. Old trick knee hobbled basketball star in high scoring contest.
3. Fearful guest asks Aspen innkeeper about best spot for beginner skiing.
4. Do familiar ages of man include teens' cooing time?

CRYPTOGRAMS

1. UNNAW AERWNID BHOICN EJBEBN ENRSRN
FREE SRGND JOBY FRUE SRGND CHN BYV
GROW EYDDND.

—By Lois H. Jones

2. YWCSO YJW NWXS I ALQ ZNIMMSULOQ NLS
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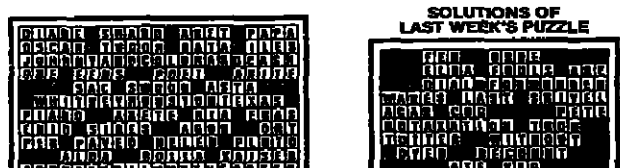
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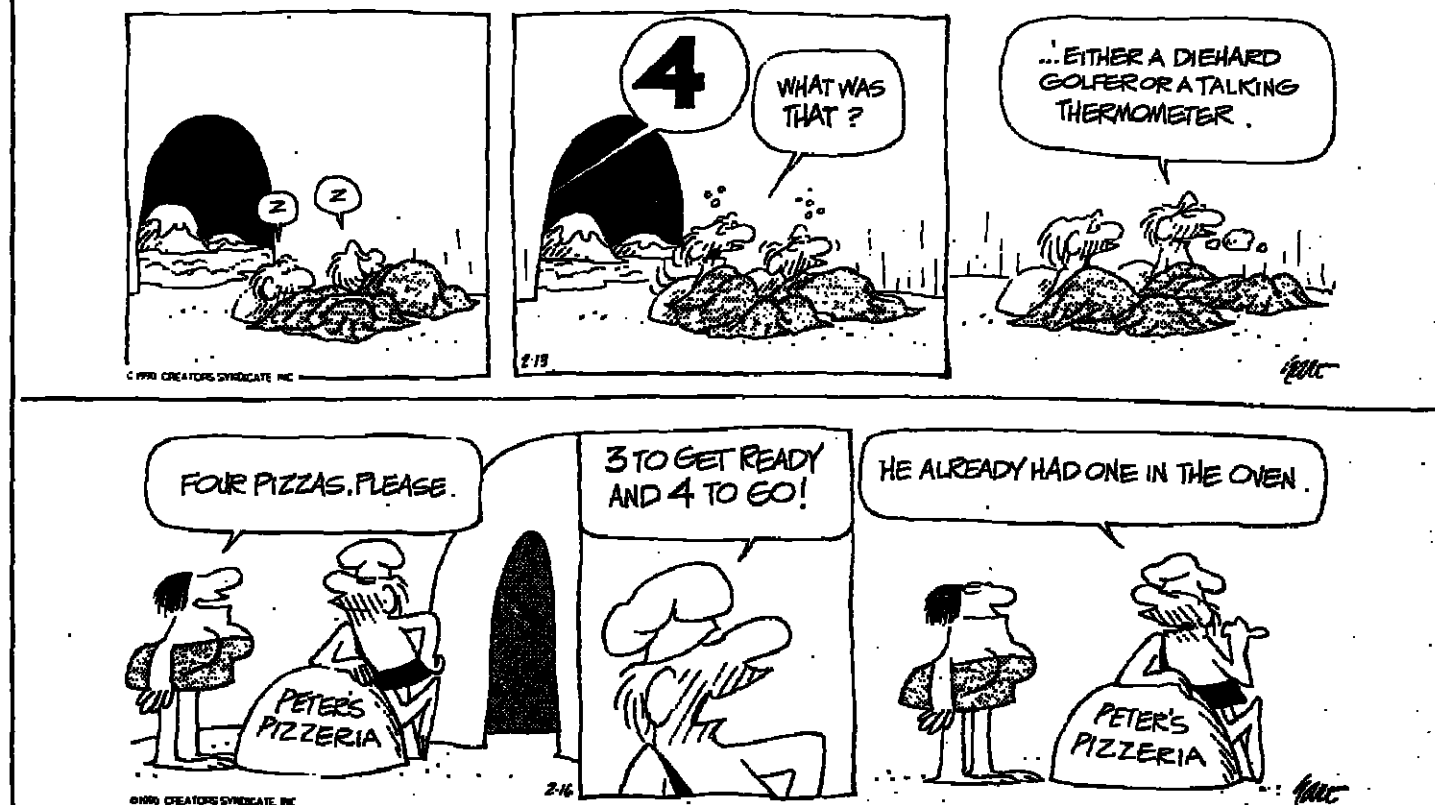
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SOLUTIONS OF
LAST WEEK'S PUZZLE

B.C.



Lena Olin — A New Garbo

By Lars Foyen
Reuter

STOCKHOLM — Swedish Actress Lena Olin, who shot to international fame with her role as Sabina in the Unbearable Lightness of Being, is being compared by some to her compatriot Greta Garbo.

She got rave reviews for her powerful screen presence in the sexually explicit film version of Czechoslovak author Milan Kundera's book, an Oscar nomination for another U.S. production Enemies, a Love Story, and she is starring against Robert Redford in a forthcoming film.

Olin has attracted offers to work with directors such as Woody Allen and Brian De Palma and actor Robert De Niro.

Most performers from a small country which sees international success as the only passport to real fame and wealth would be elated.

But 35-year-old Olin, an established theatre actress who has starred in several of Swedish Director Ingmar Bergman's productions, says she couldn't care less.

"Cinema reviews and prizes are something very superficial. They produce no storms of happiness or despair, just ripples on the surface," she said.

Olin's international career began with her portrayal of Sabina — a fiercely independent Prague artist — and she caught the attention of American director Paul Mazursky who offered her the role of Masha in Enemies, a Love Story — based on a novel by Nobel Prize winner Isaac Bashevis Singer.

Olin's role as Holocaust survivor and temperamental mistress of an incorrigible womaniser in New York's Jewish community in the late 1940's led to comparisons with Garbo, the New York Film Critics' Prize for Best Supporting Actress in 1989, and an Oscar nomination in

the same category.

Although she did not win the Oscar at last month's ceremony, her next film, shot in the Dominican Republic, looks certain to turn the tall brunette into a household name.

Havana gives Olin her first role as undisputed leading lady. She plays Roberta, a supporter of Fidel Castro's guerrillas who have surrounded the city during the Cuban revolution. Directed by Sydney Pollack whose record includes hits Tootsie and Out of Africa, Havana co-stars Redford as the professional killer who falls in love with Roberta.

While many Hollywood stars only dream of being directed by Ingmar Bergman or playing a leading Shakespeare role on stage, Olin has already done both.

Employed for the past 10 years by Stockholm's Royal Dramatic Theatre — where Garbo and Sweden's other cinema superstar Ingrid Bergman started their careers — Olin played Cordelia in Ingmar Bergman's version of King Lear in 1984.

Her work with Bergman the director also includes a television production, After the Rehearsal, and Swedish national playwright August Strindberg's A Dream Play.

She was pregnant with her only child, a now four-year-old boy, during the rehearsal for A Dream Play and named him August after Strindberg. Olin has taken the boy with her to Paris for the Unbearable Lightness of Being, to New York for Enemies, a Love Story and to Santa Domingo for Havana.

"It works better than one would expect. August realises we're only away on a temporary basis. He adapts well to new surroundings," she said.

Now about that "new Garbo" label.

Offstage Olin dresses in jeans, cowboy boots and



Lena Olin (right) with other stars of Enemies, a Love Story. (from left to right) Margaret Sophie Stein, Ron Silver and Anjelica Huston.

leather jacket. A modern single mother, she lives in a simple two-room Stockholm apartment and leaves her son at a day-care centre when rehearsing.

To compare her with the cool elegant Garbo, Hollywood's heroine of the 1930s who became a recluse pursued by photographers in exclusive Swiss resorts, may seem the brainchild of critics and journalists.

But they share a dark haunting beauty, a sophisticated presence, a professional commitment, a basic shyness, and a reluctance to play a film-star role off-screen.

Olin describes herself as something of a hermit, a person with only a handful of friends who is afraid of

change and who views other people with a certain suspicion.

"Ron Silver (the male lead in enemies) noted that I had no friends in New York. I replied that I had none at home either. He thought it was a joke and laughed — but it was the truth," she said.

She says it is this shyness — a result of growing up in the shadow of a father who was a stage and film director, a mother who was an actress, and a pop-singer brother — that is the key to her acting prowess.

"I think I became an actress because it was the only way I could make contact with other people... I use it to send out a message about myself. If I couldn't do that I would die," Olin said.

Science in the service of art

By Jacques Baudeneau

CHEMISTS and physicists are contributing to preserving the enormous French artistic heritage (works of art, monuments, archaeological objects, etc.) and to improving knowledge in this field. Experts and curators now have highly developed means, invented in laboratories, of exploring matter.

It is no longer simply a question of examining objects from the past in order to preserve them or save them, but also to gain better knowledge of techniques used, to identify materials and to confirm dates.

The worrying problem of forgeries, in particular, should shortly no longer arise. For instance, the presence of synthetic white titanium paint in a picture makes it possible to assert that it was painted after 1920, which is when this product appeared on the market. (Research Laboratory of French Museums, in the Louvre, in collaboration with the Infra-red Spectro-chemistry Laboratory, in Thiais).

Similarly, the isotopic analysis of white lead paint, carried out on micro-samples of paint from pictures, can be used to check the authenticity of practically all easel paintings before the 19th century. The isotopic identification of lead can make it possible to locate the site of the mineral deposit. The history of mining and trade situates the period. It is thus possible to detect copies or forgeries from the 19th and 20th centuries, imitating older works. Scientists are trying to extend this method to pigments other than white lead paint. (The University of Montpellier Laboratory of Isotopic Geochemistry).

The identification of the blue paint in the illuminations

of a 12th century manuscript, produced in an abbey in Picardy and kept in the Bibliothèque Nationale, has called into question the generally held hypothesis that lapis-lazuli was not used, or hardly used, in Western Europe before the 14th century. Historians are now attempting to recreate the trade routes which could have brought it from Afghanistan to France. This kind of investigation also provides information on the techniques used by painters of miniatures, the characterisation of workshops, the history of the works and ways of restoring them.

Since 1850, certain kinds of paper have deteriorated. Moreover, they are exposed to air pollution. Books and archives thus have to be de-acidified in depth, otherwise, they turn yellow, harden and then become brittle and finally disintegrate. The Research Centre for the Preservation of Graphic Documents is concerned with preserving books, archives, drawings, photographs and cinema films, which are all very fragile materials. It has thus developed a nourishing cream and a protective wax for preserving leather, and a means of checking the efficacy of new anti-mildew and anti-bacteria chemicals, and insecticides. Above all, it has created the first paper de-acidification processing line. It is able to process 250 books a day, through to the core, without its being necessary to remove the binding.

In certain cases, it is necessary to disinfect objects, without removing their patina which is often the only sign of the origin ethnographic have to go by. In order to remove all living organisms, the Preservation and Restoration Laboratory of the National Museum of Popular Arts and Traditions



The Rich Times of Duc de Berry is one of the works of art preserved through new scientific methods.

has an ethylene oxide disinfection chamber. This chamber can disinfect items as varied as a Norman wardrobe, a cart, regional costumes or agricultural implements.

The Nuclear laboratory (at the Nuclear Studies Centre in Grenoble), for its part, uses gamma radiation to disinfect and kill insects in wooden objects and mummies. These rays are also used to strengthen wood or stone which has decayed through and through. In such a case, the object is soaked in plastic in a vacuum and the plastic is then polymerised by radiation. The centre also freeze-dries objects which are soaking wet. It is the only centre in the world to apply the complete programme of disinfection and killing insects to saving works of art.

In 1975, the Research Laboratory of French Historical Monuments applied a technique for cleaning glass to the stained glass window of Chartres Cathedral. Research on the protection of stained glass windows against atmospheric pollution (by covering them with transparent glass, the reversible application of transparent film, etc), the strengthening of grisaille monochrome windows with synthetic resins and the restoration of the lead lines and broken panes, carried out all the more actively in France as there are more old stained glass windows in this country than in the rest of the world — L'Actualité en France.

Pioneer designer Ana Salazar shakes up Portuguese fashion

By Judith Matloff
Reuter

LISBON — Portugal exports miles of fabric but only one label carries any weight abroad.

The name is Ana Salazar and her offbeat fashion has revolutionised style in a country better known for dowdiness than innovative dress sense.

But while her eccentric creations are gaining recognition in Paris and Milan, the clientele is still small in her native Portugal, Western Europe's poorest country.

"There is little fashion sense in Portugal," laments 48-year-old Salazar, adjusting her 1930's style spectacles and copper-tinted hair. "Most women hair, especially those who can afford my clothes, are very conservative."

She is different. Amid the safe uniforms of blazers and matronly skirts on Lisbon streets, the Salazar look jumps out — a blend of the modern and the nostalgic.

Her draped, soft fabrics feature subdued hues and simple lines with whimsical touches — a mini skirt and platform shoes here, a hood

there, a slit in the shoulder where least expected.

Salazar — in a timeless black wool dress, diaphanous scarf and large geometric rings — is a walking advertisement for her sophisticated vision.

This lone ranger of Lisbon fashion epitomises a new breed of Portuguese professionals trying to etch a name abroad and shake off the country's provincial reputation.

And while introducing fresh style to a conservative public may have its frustrations, it also yields pay-offs.

Since launching her own line in 1979, Salazar has won international accolades as Portugal's leading designer.

Two boutiques in Lisbon, one in Paris and outlets in New York, Milan and Tokyo generate annual sales of 200 million escudos (\$1.3 million). She hopes to double that over the next couple of years.

Salazar is launching a perfume to be sold abroad — a first for a Portuguese designer — and a line of towels and sheets and possibly spectacles are next.

But the business is still very much a small family-run outfit, of around 60 staff.

She complains that, unlike

Spain where the government backs the fashion industry, Portugal lacks resources to help out and a tight budget keeps her from visiting some important international shows.

Elegant arrangements of blue tulips and minimalist black furnishings cannot hide the peeling ceiling paint in her modest offices in a bleak northern suburb of Lisbon.

"It's not a huge financial success. There are not many people here who are interested in these types of garments — or have the money to spend on them," she said.

Salazar, who draws inspiration from past decades and Paris street fashion, inherited an eye for aesthetics from her father Oskar Pinto Lobo, a leading Portuguese painter-architect.

As a young girl her passion was drawing outfits for cut-out dolls and after a spell of abstract painting she decided to devote herself to her first love, clothes design.

In 1972 she opened a boutique selling imported British fashion and after the 1974 leftist revolution she created some of Portugal's first fashion shows and eventually her own line.

Her quirky look has won a select following among Lisbon's more Bohemian professionals including diplomats, painters, lawyers and writers. But more traditional women who can afford designer clothes prefer established names like Valentino, Salazar says.

One consolation is that she has blazed a path for younger designers and former assistants have struck out on their own.

"Things are easier for them since I was the first. I'd like to think it will get even easier," she says.

But the chances of that happening could be slim as European competition heats up with the integration of the European Community market, she fears.

Aside from scant resources, designers here have to overcome Portugal's image abroad as a producer of cheap garments and basic textiles rather than high-quality designer labels.

"Portugal has never been known for its good designers," she says. "The way of thinking here is now more international and open-minded. But it takes a long time to change."

French fashion industry woos E. Europe

By Michela Wrong
Reuters

PARIS — Keen to exploit new markets in Eastern Europe, France's fashion and perfumes industry has launched a drive to woo a generation of luxury-starved women.

Fourteen of the capital's top designers are to stage an extravaganza in Budapest next March as part of a trip arranged by Paris's official fashion organisation, the

Chambre Syndicale.

The show, a parade of individually tailored outfits affordable to only the world's richest women, will be a glossy promotion for a scattering of perfume and accessories boutiques being opened across the region by top fashion houses.

"This will be a perfect opportunity to make our name and image known in East Europe," Chambre Syndicale President Jacques

Mouclier told Reuters.

The designers, recruited from such classic houses as Yves Saint Laurent, Christian Dior and Emanuel Ungaro, will choose outfits from their January couture lines.

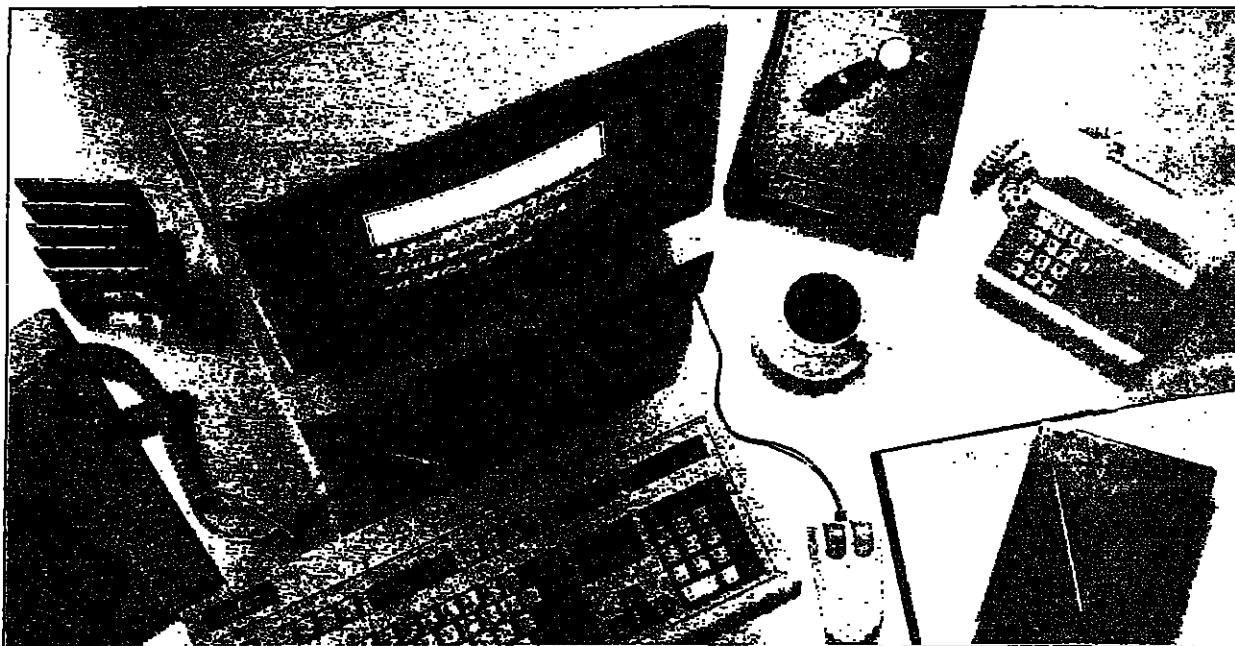
The clothes will be out of the reach of most East European women but Mouclier said the visit was meant to convey an image of French style rather than winning orders.

Haute couture collections

provide high prestige, if loss-making, showcases for fashion houses' connected lines in perfume and accessories — the real money makers.

"If we want to succeed in Eastern Europe in five years' time, we have to start trying to penetrate the market now, selling perfume and accessories. Then in four or five years' time we can start selling ready-to-wear" said Mouclier.

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'Oxygen may be killing you'

SAN ANTONIO, Texas (R) — Oxygen gives life, but it also may take it away.

Byung Pal Yu, a physiologist who is researching the ageing process at the University of Texas Health Science Centre in San Antonio, said experiments indicate that oxygen causes living cells to age because of the effects of respiratory waste products called "free radicals."

"Oxygen is both a blessing and a curse," said Yu. "We must have oxygen to survive, but it is also a source of damage to cellular functions."

He told Reuters that most of the oxygen we breathe combines with hydrogen and converts into water, which is excreted from the body in several ways. However, as much as eight per cent of the oxygen we take in converts into unstable "free radicals."

Those free radicals then progress through the body, modifying the healthy cells they come in contact with, Yu said.

When a free radical pairs up with a fat cell, for example, the fat cell is converted into the harmful chemicals hydrogen peroxide, he said.

"Over time, tissue is damaged by free radicals and that is what causes ageing," he said.

Free radical activity is increasingly being looked at as a source of diseases such as cancer, diabetes, arteriosclerosis and arthritis, Yu said. Ageing theories associated with free radicals first emerged in the 1950s, but faded into obscurity, Yu said. Now, scientists are again focusing on the role of the unusual molecules in human health.

"Medicine is filled with fads. This is the latest one, but it appears to have some validity," Yu said.

In addition to oxygen, free radicals come from sources such as X-rays, sunlight and hydrocarbons, Yu said. In effect, the human body is constantly bombarded by

free radicals.

Humans survive this onslaught because the body has defence mechanisms that protect it from the effects of free radicals, Yu said.

Vitamins E, C and A, for example, absorb the molecules and render them harmless. But, Yu said, "This defence system is not perfect so there is a continuous escape of free radicals."

There is no evidence, according to Yu, that taking extra doses of the vitamins will make one immune from free radical effects.

"People have tried to slow down free radicals by taking lots of vitamins, but none of these chemicals have ever worked or had any beneficial effect in slowing down ageing," he said.

The problem is that vitamins cannot be distributed through the body in a way that they can capture enough free radicals to slow down ageing, he said.

Yu said his research also calls into question the theory that exercise is beneficial to humans. Exercise, he pointed out, increases the consumption of oxygen, which in turn leads to the formation of more free radicals.

There are studies now that indicate that some tissue in heart muscle "is shown to be damaged by strenuous exercise" that may actually be the result of free radical activity, he said.

Yu said the only effective means of reducing free radicals is to cut food intake. For reasons not completely understood, reduction of food somehow suppresses free radical reaction, he said.

This may explain why rat experiments at the San Antonio Centre show that the animals live longer when their food intake is cut, he said.

Yu does not hold out much hope that the effects of free radicals can be ameliorated enough to slow or stop the human ageing process.

"About the only thing we can say is: Don't eat so much," he said.

Americas are close to reaching goal of eradicating polio

By Chris Angelo
Associated Press

MEXICO CITY — The Western Hemisphere is close to eradicating polio, but several countries must intensify their efforts if the deadline of the end of this year is to be reached, Pan American Health Organisation officials have said.

The most recent proven cases of the disease were an October 1989 outbreak in northwestern Mexico, Dr. Ciro de Quadros, chief of the organisation's immunology programme said at a news conference.

He said the spread of the disease from that outbreak, in an area where there are many migrant workers, was believed to have been stopped.

"The goal can be met by end of this year," said Joao Yunes, head of the organisation's maternal and child health programme. But he added that, "now the efforts must be extraordinary."

A recent meeting of the technical advisory group on the eradication programme recommended that Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti and Peru, in addition to Mexico, should increase vaccinations, expand systems of watching for the disease to cover 90 per cent of the population, and expand public awareness of the eradication programme.

Of the 17 cases of wild polio virus confirmed in 1989, nine were in the northern part of the Mexican state of Sinaloa and one was in neighbouring Sonora state, de Quadros said.

Four cases were in Colombia in June, two were in northeastern Brazil in March and one in Venezuela in April, he said.

In Central America, where the last case occurred two years ago, and in Mexico, "the great concentration of outbreaks that occurred were along the Pan American

Highway," he said.

The 17 cases were among 130 reported in the hemisphere, but 20 per cent to 30 per cent of them are believed to have been other paralytic diseases that resemble polio, he said.

"We're having a heck of a time finding the wild virus at this time," Dr. Donald A. Henderson, president of the technical advisory group, said in an interview.

Worldwide, polio attacks 220,000 children a year, according to the World Health Organisation (WHO).

The Pan American Health Organisation set its eradication goal in 1985. In 1988, WHO set a goal of wiping out the disease worldwide by the year 2000.

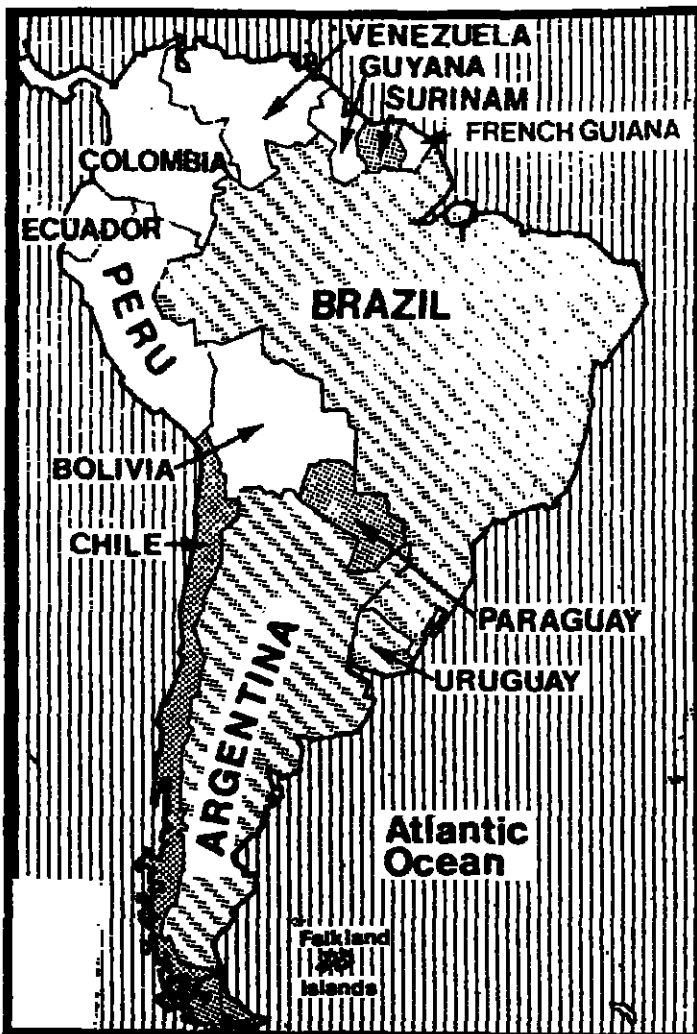
Polio will be the second disease to be eradicated. The world was declared free of smallpox in 1980, three years after the disease was last reported.

Henderson said officials will meet this summer to dis-

A recent meeting of the technical advisory group on the eradication programme recommended that Venezuela, Bolivia, Brazil, Haiti and Peru, in addition to Mexico, should increase vaccinations, expand systems of watching for the disease to cover 90 per cent of the population, and expand public awareness of the eradication programme.

cuss how long to wait after the last polio case before declaring the disease eradicated.

In the early 1970s, 5,000 to 10,000 people a year came down with polio in the hemisphere. By the late 1970s, the number was down to 2,000 to 3,000 and by 1984 there had been a sharp drop to 500



to 1,000 cases, De Quadros said.

But officials now believe less than 30 per cent of cases were recorded up until the early 1980s, he said.

diseases that can be eradicated, Henderson said.

Henderson for 11 years headed the World Health Organisation campaign to eradicate smallpox and De Quadros worked in the programme. That disease also was first wiped out in the Americas.

Polio, they say, is more difficult.

The vaccine requires three doses, and it can be difficult for parents in poor, remote rural regions or urban slums to present their children for three shots. Polio is not as easily detected as smallpox and the vaccine must be refrigerated.

Henderson said that even if the programme failed to eradicate polio, it would be worth the effort and the cost.

"This is having a major impact on the way we're looking at health," he said. "We're putting much more emphasis on preventing disease rather than treating disease."

With few cases of polio left, the technical group recommended that attention focus on preventing neonatal tetanus and measles.

Experimental operation helps people with balance disorder

By Janet McConaughy
The Associated Press

NEW ORLEANS — Clayton Forster had lost one job because of chronic dizziness and was about to lose another. Then an experimental operation restored his balance by destroying a malfunctioning organ.

"I'd have an attack maybe once every few months where I would be actually on the floor," said Forster, who suffers from Meniere's Disease. "But I would be under attack maybe months at a time, very mildly."

"You had to be on your toes. Things were shifting."

Doctors don't know what causes the disease, which was first described a century ago by a French physician. It attacks the semicircular canals — a major part of the body's balance system — three tiny, sharply bent tubes in the ear filled with a thick fluid and lined with hair cells that sense any motion in that fluid.

In America alone, about 40 million people suffer from the attacks, said Dr. Ronald Amedee, a Tulane University Medical School ear, nose and throat specialist. "It's as though the ear is committing suicide... The vestibular organ is sending nonsense to the brain."

The worst attacks "would start with a howling and ringing in my ears," Forster said. "Then, everything would be spinning. It would be as though the floor turned up and became the ceiling; like the rug was pulled out from

up the brain. "There's really no reason for me to abandon the gold standard of operations for something that's new and entails some risk," he said.

Amedee said that of about 350 patients treated in Memphis and 30 in New Orleans, the only complications have been a few mild infections. "Probably the biggest risk associated with our procedure is the general anaesthesia itself."

Forster, who had the operation last April, is convinced it works. "I'm not 100 per cent and probably never will be. It's like quarterbacks that have had their knee operated on. I've had my knee operated on, and although I can walk now without pain, I don't have the mobility I used to have."

"Any time you go into the body, you're coming away with less than 100 per cent. But you're coming away with something."

He was about to lose his job as a mechanic for the Regional Transit Authority because of accidents driving buses in the repair shop when Amedee told him about the experimental operation.

"I was bumping into the side of the bridge going home. I couldn't keep the car straight. They said, 'man, if you can't get this thing corrected, we'll have to let you go.' It was too dangerous to get behind the wheel of a bus."

Now, he's fine on four wheels, though he no longer enjoys riding motorcycles, a

Of about 350 patients treated in Memphis and 30 in New Orleans, the only complications have been a few mild infections. Doctor Ronald Amedee says: "Probably the biggest risk associated with our procedure is the general anaesthesia itself."

By Rolf Combach

Longstanding prejudice and the predominance of conventional, school medicine have long kept alternative medicine at bay. Yet now, for the first time in decades, university chairs of naturopathy have been re-established, while homeopathy and acupuncture, controversial or not, are in brisk demand.

MEDICINE has made great strides this century, as most clearly demonstrated by the increase in life expectancy. Yet there is a growing sense of unease about the misuse of medical technology and synthetic pharmaceuticals.

Ought not school medicine and naturopathy to do what many patients want and join forces to arrive at gentler methods of treatment which doctors too would welcome? Seven out of 10 general practitioners make occasional or regular use of nature cures, while an Allensbach poll shows over 80 per cent of West Germans to have confidence in them.

With an overwhelming majority of the population convinced that natural drugs — such as herbal preparations — work, doctors are beginning to think it over.

One in three at least occasionally prescribes drugs of this kind. Herb or herbs exist that are claimed to help cure virtually every complaint. Over 70,000 registered drugs on sale in West Germany are herb-based phytopharmaceuticals.

There are a further 27,000-

odd homeopathic and anthroposophic medicines.

An estimated 450 herbal plants are in use. Most are extremely effective yet have very few side-effects and can thus, unlike many chemical drugs, be taken over a long period.

For about 200 years, ever since Samuel Hahnemann, 1755-1843, first drew up the principles of homeopathy, the medical profession has been at loggerheads over the right approach to treatment.

Hahnemann came across the principle of similarity, which Hippocrates had noticed 2,000 years earlier. "Similarity," he said, "causes a complaint and can be used to cure it."

Hahnemann went on to systematise a simple yet strikingly effective approach, that of treating diseases by small quantities of drugs that excite symptoms similar to those of the disease.

A drug that gave rise to symptoms of a disease in a healthy person was found to cure the disease in a sick patient.

Yet homeopathy came up against stiff opposition from the medical profession — and still does.

Dr. Dieter Thomae, a member of the German Bundestag, recently called on fellow-doctors to accept alternative medicine more readily in addition to conventional, school medicine.

"There is simply nothing you can do to convince established professors at medical schools," he said. "They feel naturopathy is hocus pocus."

Dr. Thomae, here sounding a note of resignation, is the Free Democrats' expert on health and welfare policy.

Dr. Veronica Carstens, the wife of former Federal President Karl Carstens, agrees: "It would be most desirable, not to say indispensable, for newer treatments to be put through their paces in comparative trials."

"Universities, said to say, are usually not prepared to do so because they are too prejudiced against alternative medicine."

The keener interest in naturopathy is not reflected in medical training because universities simply don't offer courses.

Dr. Thomae feels chairs of naturopathy ought to be set up, as has already been done in Berlin and Munich and is planned in Regensburg.

Malte Böhning feels a sensible approach to naturopathy ought to be taught at university just as school medicine is. He was recently appointed professor of naturopathy at the Free University in Berlin.

Professor Böhning feels at least 10 chairs need to be set up to enable them to join

forces, compare notes and engage in fruitful cooperation.

Berlin, he recalls, has a tradition to uphold. Professor Schönberger of the Charité, Berlin's leading teaching hospital, was appointed to the first chair of naturopathy in the German-speaking world in 1919. Jena University later followed suit.

A pharmaceutical industry organisation, the BAH, short for Federal Association of Pharmaceutical Manufacturers, agrees that more university research is needed.

It has offered to invest DM300,000 a year for five years to set up a chair of naturopathy at Mainz University.

Mainz, however, is only interested in raising funds to finance a department of physiotherapy. But that is a project in which the association is not interested.

Dr. Erwin Schlüren, chief surgeon at the gynaecological department of Reutlingen district hospital for 26 years, is an instance of how valuable the natural approach can be and how much money it can save.

His hospital, which is a Tübingen University teaching hospital, ran two wards homoeopathically under his management, plus a maternity ward run partly on homoeopathic lines and a labour ward run mainly on homoeopathic principles.

For 26 years, he says, about 2,000 births a year were handled in accordance with homoeopathic principles, and there were less than half

the number of complications that occurred in connection with conventional obstetrics. Complications due to post-natal bleeding, for instance, were only 20 per cent as frequent as they were when women in labour were given conventional treatment.

At Dr. Schlüren's hospital Caesarean sections were performed in about six per cent of births, as against roughly 20 per cent elsewhere.

Drug consumption was also recorded. Homoeopathic treatment was found to cut drug costs by half a million marks a year.

Dr. Ulrich M. Möbius, a pharmaceutical critic, says an estimated 20,000 people a year in the Federal Republic die of the side or after-effects of drugs prescribed conventionally.

Widespread complaints such as diabetes, high blood pressure, rheumatism and poor circulation cannot yet be cured; medicine can only ease the symptoms. So many doctors prescribe nature cures in such situations.

Most nature cures cannot be scientifically proved to have a curative effect, while others contain toxins such as pyroizidin alkaloid (PA), strychnine and opiates.

The Federal Health Agency (BGA) in Berlin felt in August 1988 that it was high time to ban drugs containing PA, which was suspected of causing cancer.

It might not have been in a position to ban the consumption of Brussels sprouts, yet one wonders why it didn't warn people not to eat

sprouts, broccoli and chives. They all contain PA.

A manufacturer of gentle drugs says he is sure the BGA campaign was a put-up job prompted by conventional drug manufacturers. They are worried by the trend toward gentle medicine, he feels.

Patients simply make less use of high-powered chemicals when they can take a herbal tea or plant-based drug to treat their complaint. The turnover of nature cures to treat coughs and colds, pain and nerve trouble speaks for itself.

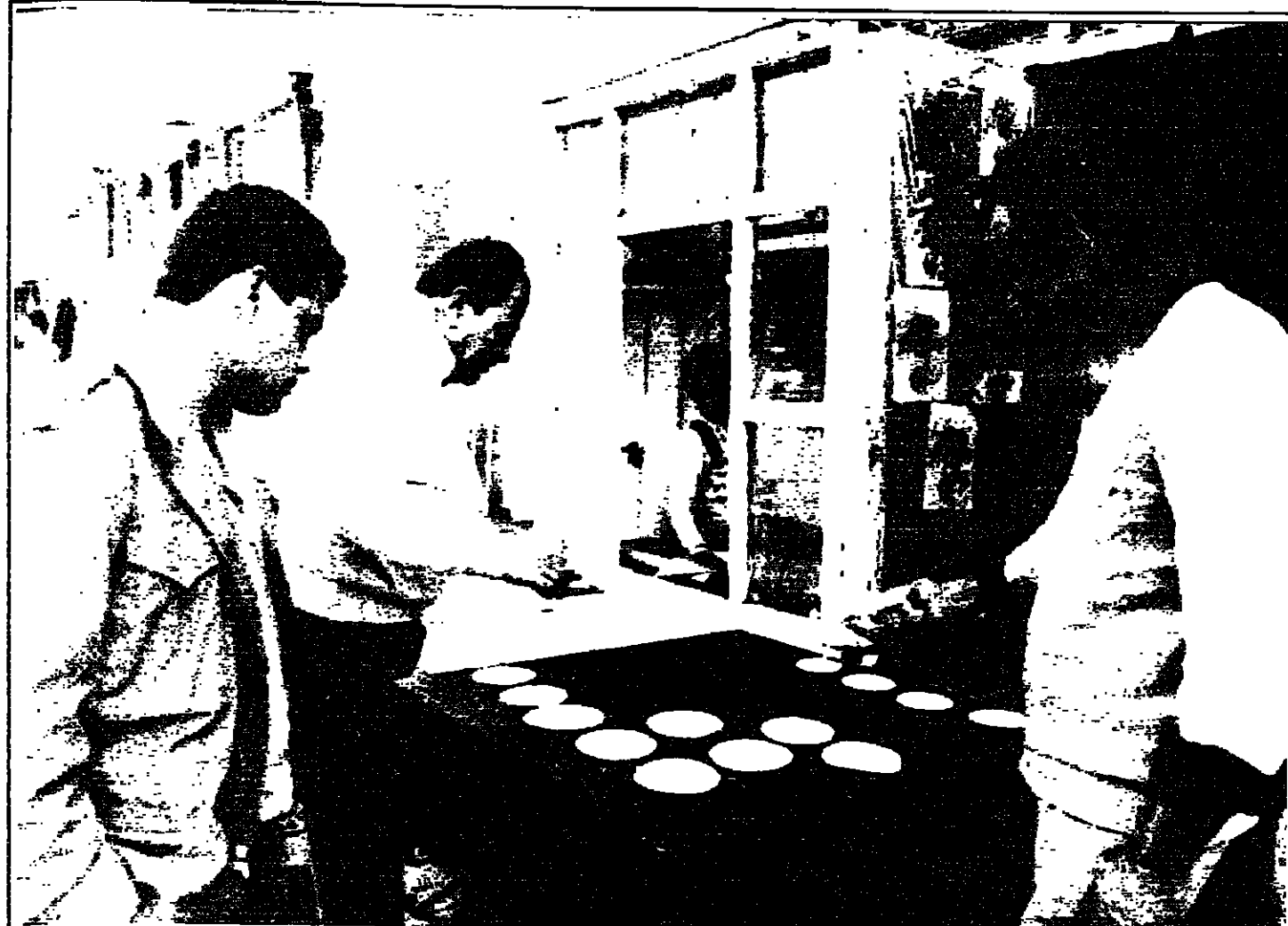
The general public are the clearest guide to the popularity of alternative, gentle medicine. A growing number are switching allegiance to homoeopathic and acupuncture practitioners and the water cures devised and popularised by Father Knapp in Bavaria a century ago.

What is more, they are paying for the privilege out of their own pockets; health insurance schemes seldom foot the bill.

Nature treatments and drugs have a separate, distinct and often useful contribution to make.

But: "We must do all we can to combine experimental medicine and traditional alternatives based on observation. Health is indivisible."

Says Fritz Straub, board chairman of Madaus AG, the Cologne pharmaceuticals manufacturer — Rheinischer Merkur/Christ und Welt.



RAMADAN SPECIALITY: Katayef is one of the most popular Ramadan sweets. Hundreds of small shops spring up in the streets making the dough for Katayef during the Holy Month (J.T. photo)

Mozambican refugees patiently wait behind barbed wire

By Vanora Bennett
Reuters

TONGOGARA CAMP, Zimbabwe — From behind a 1.8 metre high barbed wire fence, a group of Mozambican refugees stare out at the bleached scrubland around their new home in neighbouring Zimbabwe.

Beyond the fence, two Zimbabwean women tramp down the pale dust road without turning their heads to look at the tattered refugee camp children waving through the coils of wire.

Fences built around refugee camps by the Harare government since 1988 have come to symbolise the growing hostility between 80,000 Mozambicans who fled here to escape civil war at home and the Zimbabweans who took them in.

"(The fence) was put up for their protection," said Tongogara camp's deputy administrator, Alexander Sono. "At least this way we can monitor things so there is no basis for complaint."

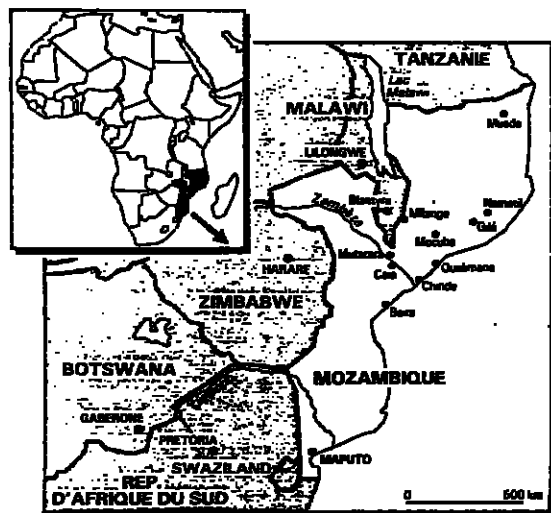
Government officials decided to fence in the camps dotted along the border with Mozambique after Mozambican National Resistance (MNR) guerrillas said in 1987 they would attack Zimbabwean targets.

Hundreds of Zimbabweans along the Eastern border have been killed in raids by the insurgents, blamed in their own country for carrying out attack on civilians.

The state news agency ZIANA quoted police as saying Mozambican camp inmates also turned bandit by night, terrorised local people, and harboured guerrillas infiltrating.

Police say that since 1986 refugees have been involved in 208 offences, including stock theft, housebreaking, rape, murder and vandalism.

Tongogara camp administrator



David Mlambo said press reports of refugee violence were exaggerated and the fence was built "just to make sure everything is secure."

"It wasn't because of a security problem," he said, adding that any such problems probably occurred at other camps at Nyangombe, Nyamatikiti or Mazowe River. He said inmates of Tongogara were not allowed out into Zimbabwe.

Asked if people from Tongogara ever slipped out on night raids, he shrugged and said: "Once in a while, OK."

"The country of asylum has responsibility for the security of refugees, and it's their prerogative to take the measures it considers necessary," said Zimbabwe's representative of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Godfrey Sabiti.

He said the UNHCR understood refugees were allowed out of the camps if they had permission to collect firewood or go to the nearest village.

Over 40,000 people are now

peppered up at Tongogara, built for 15,000. They say they have enough to eat, adequate sanitary and health care and are safe from the war.

Mijurias Zacarias, a refugee whose weatherbeaten face is topped by a battered peaked cap, said he was happy at Tongogara. "It's safe here, and they feed me," he said. "I only want to go home if there's peace."

But overcrowding and forced inactivity make the camps a breeding-ground for psychological problems, according to a report presented to a January refugee conference in Harare.

G.C. Sithole, administrator of Mazowe River camp, said juvenile delinquency, alcoholism and mental illness were all features of camp life.

More than a million Mozambicans have escaped into neighbouring countries from the MNR. Zimbabwe, which has a long common frontier with inland Mozambique, is a natural refuge.

People from central Mozambique speak Shona, the language of many Zimbabweans. The two

governments have ties of friendship going back to the 1970s, when both were resistance movements fighting to end colonial rule.

However, the bulk of refugees — about 800,000 of them — have trekked north to Malawi, where Mozambicans now make up a tenth of the population.

U.S. Ambassador for Refugees Jewel Lafontant, visiting Tongogara on a tour of camps, said the physical conditions in Malawi were far worse than those in Zimbabwe, but that refugees in Malawi had complete freedom of movement and were accepted as a part of the local community.

"I was very impressed by the generosity of the Malawians," she added.

Poverty-stricken Mozambique has traditionally been a source of cheap labour for Zimbabwean farms, but worries about MNR incursions have started to make farmers hesitate before handing out jobs to itinerant Mozambicans.

Mozambican labourers already in Zimbabwe are now regularly rounded up by police and brought in from farms to the camps if they cannot produce identity papers, the UNHCR's Sabiti said.

"Over the years, Mozambicans have been coming to Zimbabwe for various purposes. Zimbabweans aren't keen on picking cotton on the commercial farms, so Mozambicans came for the harvest, earned some money and went back," Sabiti said.

"Now, with the instability in Mozambique, they've been staying on. There are a lot who don't feel safe going home but don't have papers," he said.

"When they're arrested we feel they should be able to regularise their status, but if they can't we feel it's better for them to go to the camps," he added.

'Silence is a woman's best garment'

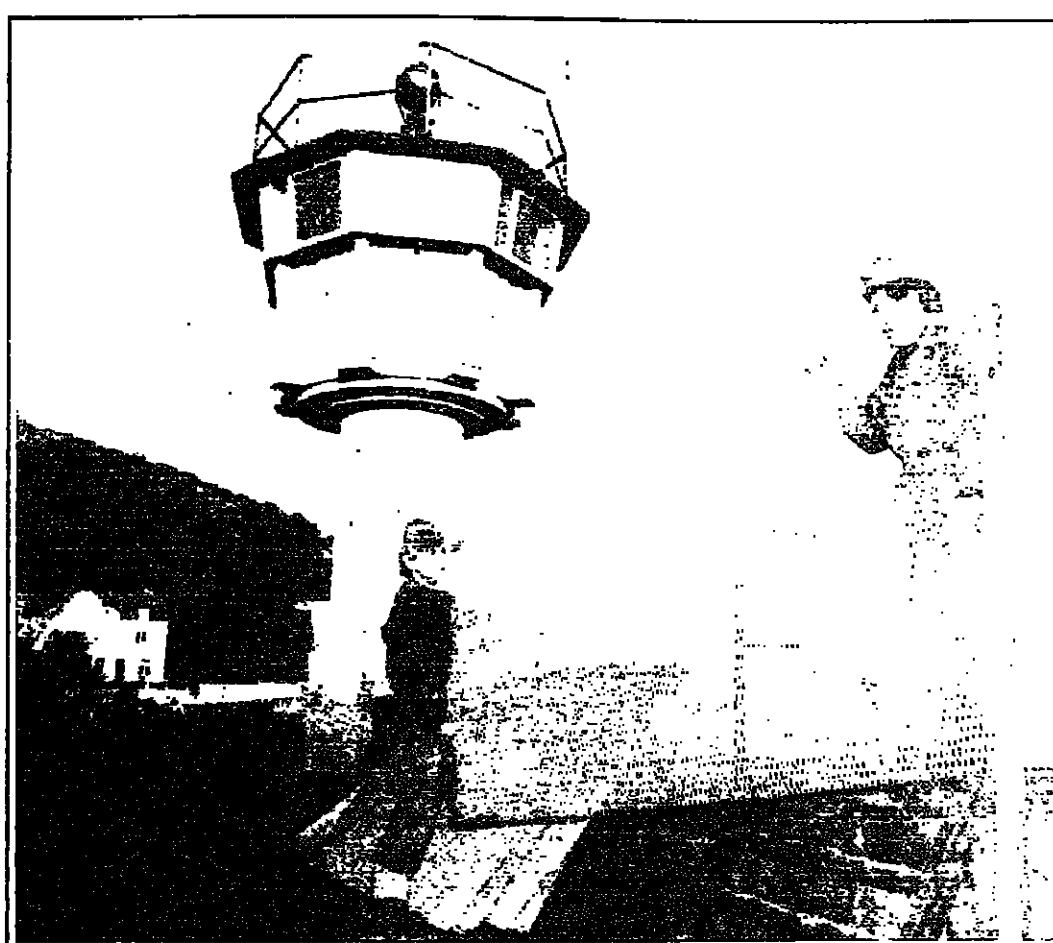
BOCHOLT (INP) — "Seminars like this are often only held when the authorities want to divert attention from internal problems," said one delegate at the recent conference in Bocholt on the integration problems of foreign women and girls. Christos Moschos, Greek welfare adviser at the Protestant "Diakonisches Werk" in Duisburg, added: "We foreigners in the Federal Republic of Germany need laws which make our existence more secure and more stable."

The event was one of a series staged by the Europa Institute of the Klausenhof Academy in conjunction with the Federal Ministry for Labour and Social Affairs and was attended by delegates from Germany, other European countries and Latin America. This time, discussion focused on women's needs and interests. Bonn expert on foreign resident affairs Dr. Beate Winkler opened the conference with a paper on "growing old in a foreign country." Psychologist Tamara Karaca from Wuppertal reported on the relative health situation of foreign and German women. And a third main topic was addressed by Dr. Rita Rosen from Wiesbaden Polytechnic: "Mother-daughter relationships and their effect on integration in a foreign social environment."

The two-day conference highlighted once again the fact that most integration problems are directly connected with the migration situation: the young female immigrants of the fifties had no problems, not even in the job market. Today, however, things are different. Place of origin, religion, cultural background, etc., are no longer the troublesome issues; their place has been taken by social security, age, marital status, number of children, level of earnings and so on. In this connection, as sociological studies have shown, foreign women and girls face bigger problems in everyday life than men. Foreign women experience most discrimination in the labour market, regardless of their educational background. This point was well illustrated at the conference by a film about a Southern Italian woman in the Federal Republic of Germany. "Silence is a woman's best garment."

Many foreign girls find that their relationship with their mother makes it difficult for them to adopt German cultural values and feel at home in a German social environment. Integration in the Federal Republic of Germany, with its high housing standards, places a special strain on working foreign women, whereas many German women in contact with foreigners at work know too little about the situation and cultural background of their female foreign colleagues.

The Klausenhof Academy has now staged three conferences — under the aegis of committed sociologist Ulrike Brosthaus — looking at the situation of foreign women in the Federal Republic of Germany.



UNITY TALKS SET: East German border guards take down the fence that used to mark the border between the two Germanys. Officials from the two Germanys this week will return to talks setting the course for unification, the West German government said Monday. The discussions were put on hold while a new government was being formed in East Germany. East Germany's first democratically elected government, headed by Prime Minister Lothar de Maiziere, was sworn in last week. (DAD photo)

First black presides over Harvard Law Review

By Allison J. Pugh
The Associated Press

CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — His boyhood friends in Indonesia were street peddlers, and his grandmother still lives in a mud-walled house in Kenya. Barack Obama is another world away, presiding over the Harvard Law Review as the first black president in the prestigious journal's 103-year history.

The charismatic 28-year-old, ensconced in the halls of power and tradition, evinces an affinity with the underdog.

"I lived in a country where I saw extreme poverty at a very early age," Obama said. "Parts of my family in Kenya remain very poor. My grandmother still lives in a mud-walled house with no running water or electricity."

"That's who I am, that's where I come from, not always literally, but at least emotionally," he said.

"I feel good when I'm engaged in what I think are the core issues of the society, and those core issues to me are what's happening to poor folks in this society," he said.

He was born in Hawaii, his father an Oxford-and-Harvard-educated economist from Kenya, his mother an American anthropologist. He moved to South-East Asia at age 2, when his parents divorced and his mother married an Indonesian.

Until the fifth grade, Obama attended Indonesian schools, where most of his friends were the sons of servants, street peddlers and farmers.

Concern for Obama's education led his mother to return him to Hawaii, where he attended public schools through high school. In 1983, he graduated from Columbia University with a degree in political science.

Obama entered Harvard Law School in 1988, and through a combination of grades and a writing competition, was elected to head the law review this February. He succeeded Peter Yu, a first-generation Chinese-American.

Obama cautions against reading too much into his election. "It's crucial that people don't see my election as somehow a symbol of progress in the broader sense, that we don't sort of point to a Barack Obama any more than you point to a Bill Cosby or a Michael Jordan and say 'well, things are' fine," Obama said.

Cosby is the best-known black front lines of racism. "It's critical at this stage for people who want to see genuine change to focus locally. And it is crucial that we figure out how to rebuild the core of leadership and institutions in these communities," he said.

For five years before law school, Obama took on that task in Chicago.

As the director of a programme that tried to bring together churches, unions and black associations in Chicago's black neighbourhood, Obama sought to construct a forum for the community to speak with one voice. "I'm interested in organising

actor in the United States, and Jordan is a famous black basketball player.

"There's certainly racism here," Obama continued. "There are certain burdens that are placed, more emotionally at this point than concretely. Professors may treat black students differently, sometimes by being sort of, more dismissive, sometimes by being more sort of, careful because they think, you know, they think that somehow we can't cope in the classroom," he said.

Obama sees the decaying centres of major U.S. cities as the

tions, not movements, because movements dissipate and organisations don't," Obama said.

America suffered when the movements of the 1960s dissipated, he said, contending that those movements succeeded in raising doubts about harmful traditions of sexism and racism, but failed to offer a viable alternative.

"Hopefully," Obama said, "more and more people will begin to feel their story is somehow part of this larger story of how we're going to reshape America in a way that is less mean-spirited and more generous."

Jordan, PLO call for summit

(Continued from page 1)

moved a major hurdle in full-fledged coordination and since then relations have remarkably improved.

Over the last two months hardly a week passed without a visiting PLO delegation or official in town.

The improvement in relations and the democratisation process in Jordan have encouraged some PLO officials to push for a serious discussion of future association between an independent Palestinian state and Jordan. But Jordanian officials have argued that discussion of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation was premature.

Earlier Wednesday, Arafat met with members of the Pales-

tine National Council (PNC) living in Amman. The meeting decided to form two committees, basically comprising independent PNC members.

A goodwill committee is expected to play a mediatory role whenever political problems arise in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

"The aim is to activate the PNC members in Jordan and make the independents pay a mediatory role when inter-factional differences arise," a Palestinian source explained. "It will be easier for them here to do that because they are closer and in constant touch with the Palestinians across the river," he said.

The PLO chairman was expected to leave Amman in the early hours of Thursday.

Qasem: Dangers warrant summit

(Continued from page 1)

Qasem damped talk of an immediate Jordanian-Palestinian confederation, saying such a union could occur only after a Palestinian state exists.

Reports have suggested that steps towards confederation were to be discussed during His Majesty King Hussein's current meetings with Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Chairman Yasser Arafat.

"To have a confederation, two elements have to be available: An independent Palestinian land and the right of Palestinian self-determination," Qasem said. He said the PLO "fully understands that a confederation means an agreement between two existing states."

Then, Qasem said, it is the Palestinian people's right to "decide what they want, whether they want unity, federation or confederation with Jordan."

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Basketball roundup

SEATTLE (AP) — Magic Johnson's running one-handed from 17 feet out with eight-tenths of a second left gave the Los Angeles Lakers a 102-101 victory Tuesday night over the Seattle SuperSonics and clinched the homecourt advantage throughout the National Basketball Association (NBA) playoffs.

The loss damaged the Sonics' bid for a playoff berth in the Western Conference. They fell a game behind Houston in the race for the final playoff berth in the Western Conference.

The Lakers came back to win after Derrick McKey's three-point play gave Seattle a 101-100 lead with 43.4 seconds left.

James Worthy, with 22 points, and Johnson, with 21, led the Lakers, who beat the Sonics for the fourth time in four games this season.

Dale Ellis led the Sonics with 28 points, hitting 13 of 22 shots. In Houston, Sleepy Floyd scored 11 points and had three steals in an 18-2 fourth-quarter run that carried Houston past Sacramento.

Floyd finished with 22 points, seven assists and six steals as the Rockets gained a full game in their race with Seattle in the Western Conference.

The Rockets' Akeem Olatunji was ejected early in the third quarter. A showing match between Olatunji and Sacramento's Greg Kite resulted in a ejection foul and an automatic ejection for the Rockets' star center with 9:25 remaining in the third quarter.

Houston was ahead 60-48 at the time. Olatunji finished with 20 points, seven rebounds and four blocked shots in 24 minutes. Danny Ainge led all scorers with 27 points and Antoine Carr finished with 21.

In Dallas, Dallas almost blew a 15-point fourth-quarter lead but survived a late Utah rally behind 24 points from Derek Harper. With the loss, the Jazz slipped to just a game ahead of second-place San Antonio in the Midwest Division. The Spurs play host to the Jazz Thursday.

The Mavericks, who clinched a playoff spot earlier in the night when Seattle lost to the Los Angeles Lakers, got eight points from Harper during a 23-2 first-half spurt that put Dallas ahead 33-12. He then scored back-to-back baskets down the stretch.

Karl Malone, who had 39 points and 17 rebounds, scored five of seven straight points by

the Jazz that made the game close in the final period.

In Minneapolis, Fat Lever scored 10 of his 21 points in the final 4:44 as Denver finished with an 18-6 run to beat Minnesota and remain in seven place in the Western Conference.

The loss in Minnesota's home finale disappointed 49,551 fans at the Metrodome.

It was the third-largest crowd in league history — behind only Detroit's 61,983 on Jan. 29, 1988, and 52,745 on Feb. 14, 1987 — and allowed the Timberwolves to pass the Pistons' NBA record with a season attendance of 1,072,572. Detroit drew 1,066,505 to the silverdome in 1987-88.

The Nuggets, 15-0 when holding opponents under 100 points, stayed ahead of Houston and Seattle in the race for the last two Western playoff spots.

Michael Adams scored 22 points for Denver and Tyrone Corbin and 25 for Minnesota.

In Milwaukee, John Williams scored 19 points, and Cleveland held off a late run and maintained its hold on the final Eastern Conference playoff spot by defeating Milwaukee.

The Cavaliers stayed a half-game ahead of Atlanta for the final playoff spot in the Eastern Conference. The Hawks, who defeated New Jersey Tuesday night, must finish a game ahead of Cleveland because the Cavaliers won their regular-season series.

Brad Daugherty, Mark Price, Craig Ehlo and Larry Nance all scored 17 points for the Cavaliers, who outscored Milwaukee 26-16 in the fourth quarter.

The Bucks, who clinched a playoff spot Saturday night, got 22 points from Jay Humphries.

In Atlanta, Dominique Wilkins scored 36 points and Atlanta broke open a close game by outscoring New Jersey 35-18 in the final period, handing the Nets their 27th consecutive road loss.

The Hawks led 95-86 with 7:26 left before a 13-2 run put the game out of reach. Wilkins had five points and Cliff Levingston four in the three-minute spurt.

Atlanta, which led 59-50 at halftime, also got 16 points and 13 rebounds from Moses Malone. The nets, who lost their fourth straight and 19th in 21 games, were led by Dennis Hopson with 20 points.

In Chicago, Michael Jordan scored 35 points as Chicago swapped Boston's six-game winning streak.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

Villa stays second as United wins

LONDON (AP) — Two goals by Mark Robins gave Manchester United a 2-0 victory over Aston Villa Tuesday night and kept Liverpool in first place in English soccer. At the bottom of the First Division, Charlton was assured of demotion to division 2 next year as it lost to Wimbledon 2-1. Villa could have moved into first place by beating United at Old Trafford. But Robins kept the visitors in the second spot. The hero of United's victory over Oldham in the F.A. Cup semifinals last week, Robins opened the scoring against Villa with a diving header off a Danny Wallace cross in the 25th minute. He added a second goal in the 45th minute, chipping the ball past Villa goalie Nigel Spink off a pass from Mark Hughes. Villa trails Liverpool by one point but has played two more games and has just three left to play. Liverpool returns to action against Arsenal Thursday. At Charlton, goals by John Fashanu and Dennis Wise gave Wimbledon the victory and clinched demotion for the home team.

Coach sues for harm to career

UTRECHT, Netherlands (AP) — Former Dutch national soccer team coach Thijs Libregts has filed suit against the Royal Dutch Soccer Federation for the alleged harm to his coaching career caused by his recent suspension. Attorney Hans Mentink refused to disclose the exact amount of the damage sought in the lawsuit until the case comes up in local court within a few weeks. "But it should be the equivalent to the difference between what the coach of a top European club earns as opposed to what the coach of a secondary club is paid," Mentink said. Mentink claimed that the suspension marred Libregts' reputation and will exclude him from high-paying coaching positions in the future. Libregts was dismissed as head coach of the Dutch team three weeks ago, just two months before the start of the World Cup tournament in Italy. The Netherlands is the current European champion, and a strong contender for the World Cup with former European players of the year Roud Gullit and Marco Van Basten.

Top players lose in 1st round of Philips Open

NICE, France (AP) — Three more top-seeded players fell out of the \$260,000 Philips Open tennis tournament Tuesday, with Horst Skoff, Alberto Mancini and Yannick Noah dropping their first-round matches.

Qualifier Claudia Pistoletti of Italy upset the No. 2 seed Mancini of Argentina, 6-4, 6-3. Nicolas Kroon of Sweden ousted the third-seeded Austrian Skoff 2-6, 6-4, 6-3 and Marc Rosset of Switzerland downed the Frenchman Noah, the No. 5 seed, 5-7, 6-3, 6-3.

Mancini, Skoff and Noah joined No. 7 and 8 seeds, Petr Korda of Czechoslovakia and Jordi Arrese of Spain, on the sidelines.

Top-seeded Jay Berger of the United States, ranked seventh in the world, survived by eliminating French qualifier Olivier Soules, 7-6 (7-5), 6-3.

Meanwhile fourth-seeded Andrei Chesnokov of the Soviet Union triumphed over Karol Novacek of Czechoslovakia, 7-6 (7-1), 6-1.

In other matches Tuesday, Henri Leconte, a French Open finalist, beat Marcello Filippini of Uruguay, 7-6 (7-2), 6-3, but Jakob Hlasek of Switzerland downed another French player, Thierry Tulasne, 3-6, 6-4, 6-4.

Argentina's Guillermo Perez-Roldan, seeded third, outlasted Ronald Agénor of Haiti, 1-6, 6-3, 6-4.

In a match between two Spanish players, Juan Aguilera defeated Javier Sanchez, 6-4, 2-6, 6-1. Michael Stich of West Germany beat Jimmy Arias of the United States, 6-3, 3-6, 6-3.

Berger was extended to a tiebreaker that Soules lost on a double fault. After that they traded serves until 3-3 when Berger took the next three games.

Berger was quickly rushed into the tournament after John McEnroe bowed out with shoulder problems. Leconte, now ranked No. 158, meets Berger in the second round.

Leconte had to survive three rounds of qualifying to enter the main draw. With assorted back problems, his ranking has dropped after being as high as fifth in the world.

He had to go to a first-set tiebreaker against Filippini, ranked 47th in the world. But the Frenchman served well to win it, 7-2. He then had to trouble gaining the second set, 6-3.

It was the first time Leconte has won a first round match since January, when he went two rounds in the Australian Open. Noah, now ranked No. 24 in the world, played poorly as he continued his slump after a brilliant opening this year.

Since winning a tournament and gaining the semifinals in the Australian Open, Noah has not gone past the second round in the last six tournaments and has not played in the last five weeks.

In Tuesday's match, Noah and Rosset traded unforced errors. In the eighth game of the third set, Noah contributed to his downfall by making two more volley errors followed by two winning passing shots by Rosset to give the Swiss player the needed break.

The 19-year-old Rosset served out the match in the next game.

Foreman knocks out Jameson

STATELINE, Nevada (AP) — Former heavyweight champion George Foreman pummeled Mike Jameson, bloodied his eye and knocked him out in the fourth round Tuesday night to stay on track for a title shot.

Foreman, slow and plodding but still much quicker and sharper than Jameson, ended the bout at 2:16 of the fourth with a left hook that dropped Jameson in a heap in his own corner. Earlier in the round, Foreman knocked Jameson's mouthpiece out for the third time in the fight, and opened a deep, ugly gash over his left eye that led to a brief halt while the ringside doctor checked the damage.

Jameson was breathing hard from the body blows and had blood dripping down his face when referee Mills Lane began to move in, apparently intent on

stopping the fight. Before Lane could intervene, Foreman hit Jameson with the left hook to end it.

"I can take a good punch," Jameson said. "but by God, he hit me harder than anyone, even Mike Tyson. He hits you with those hands, it's like a wrecking ball coming at you."

Foreman knocked out Jameson's mouthpiece twice in the third round and dropped him to one knee with a right-left-right combination to the head in the only other knockdown of the scheduled 10-round.

Neither lean nor mean, and now just a slow fighting machine, Foreman weighed 260 pounds against the 233-pound Jameson.

Foreman, who claims to be 41 though fight records list him as 42, is enjoying life in his second ring career.

He had another easy payday at Caesars Tahoe, reportedly earning \$200,000, to buy a little more equipment for his Houston youth center and gain a bit more credibility for a challenge for the title.

Jameson appeared to be a perfect setup: An ex-barroom bouncer who hadn't fought in three years and had a modest 17-14 record with six knockouts.

His claim to fame was working as Tyson's sparring partner, a job that testified at least to Jameson's bravery and resilience. When fighting for real, Tyson knocked out Jameson in five rounds in 1986, the first of six straight losses before Jameson quit the ring.

Ironically, his last ring appearance was a two-round exhibition in Brazil in 1987 against Jimmy Young, the same fighter who beat Foreman in 12 rounds in Puerto Rico a decade earlier and sent

him into retirement and the religious life.

When Foreman started his comeback 21 fights ago, in 1987, he had two goals — to get his boys club out of hock, and to win the heavyweight title again.

He's accomplished his first goal and has a chance for the second, with a possible stop first to pick up several million dollars fighting Tyson in the fall. Foreman's next fight will be against Adilson Rodrigues of Brazil in June.

If Foreman keeps winning and can beat Tyson, he hopes then to fight the champion, Buster Douglas, or his challenger in September, Evander Holyfield.

Foreman, 65-2 with 61 knockouts, won 19 of his previous 20 fights by knockout. His last was on Jan. 15, a second-round knock out of Gerry Cooney worth more than \$1 million.

Leningrad player wins New York Open Chess

NEW YORK (AP) — Alexander Khalifman, a 24-year-old from Leningrad, Tuesday won the 1990 New York Open Chess tournament, taking the \$20,000 first prize.

Khalifman, an international master, clinched first place by defeating 21-year-old grandmaster Ferdinand Hellers of Sweden in a 46-move game.

Khalifman, playing in his first tournament in the United States, was the only player among 63 entrants in the prestigious international section who scored 7 points in the nine-round event.

The field included 32 grandmasters — the highest chess rank short of world champion — and 21 international masters, who are one level below grandmaster. Players from eleven countries competed for shares of a total purse of \$48,600.

Gata Kamsky, 15, of Brooklyn — who defected from the Soviet Union with his father during last year's New York Open — was among four players who finished one-half point behind Khalifman in a tie for second place. Kamsky earned \$4,825, as did grandmaster Helgi Pfafson of Iceland and Leningrad international masters Leonid Yudasin and Vladimir Epishin, who also finished with 6 1/2 points apiece.

Competitors earn one point for each win and one-half point for each draw. In addition, Khalifman, Kamsky, Yudasin and Epishin each earned an "international grandmaster norm" — a step toward the grandmaster title.

Khalifman said he hoped to be granted the grandmaster title by FIDE, the international chess federation, next month. "I already have four GM (grandmaster) results — I am ready to become a grandmaster," he said.

It normally takes three norms to qualify for the title.

F.C. Barcelona, Jugoplastika battle for Europe Cup today

ZARAGOZA, Spain (AP) — F.C. Barcelona and Jugoplastika earned the right to battle each other for the European Champions Cup, sweeping past their semifinal opponents Tuesday with explosive displays of offense.

Jugoplastika of Yugoslavia romped past Limoges 101-83, while host F.C. Barcelona dominated Greece's Aris Salonika 104-83 in semifinals played back-to-back before the 9,000 fans who packed the Prince Felipe sports arena in this northern city.

The victors are to square off for the cup Thursday at the close of the European Champion's Cup final four tournament.

Jugoplastika guard Velimir Perasovic racked up 24 points and forward Dusko Ivanovic added 20 more to lead the Yugoslavs past an outclassed Limoges.

Teammate Toni Kukoc, a guard sought by several NBA teams, tossed in another 16 points as the fast-breaking Yugoslavs stymied the French team's defense.

Limoges stayed in the game in the first half with help from American forward Don Collins, who scored 14 of his 18 points in the first 15 minutes.

But the first half ended with Jugoplastika ahead 51-44. In the second half, Limoges noticeably tired.

Taking advantage of Limoges' poor shooting, which included only three successful three-pointers in 13 tries, the Yugoslavs took three straight fast-break layups. That made it 94-71 with 2:20 to play.

They coasted the rest of the way, slam-dunking their way to the 101-83 final score. Earlier, F.C. Barcelona earned a trip to the final with a 104-83 drubbing of Greece's Aris Salonika that was sparked by a 24-point performance by star forward Juan Antonio "Epi" San Epifanio.

The red-hot Catalan club also got 14 points and 14 rebounds from its dominant American center Audie Norris and 21 points from reserve center Ferran Martinez. "The best part of what we did today was run faster and more

than Aris, which was really slow," a jubilant Norris said after the game.

Barcelona's strong defense limited top Greek shooter Nikos Galis to 26 points as the playmaker never seemed able to organize his team's quick offense.

A disgusted Galis declined to talk to reporters. But Aris coach Yannis Ioannidis, whose club lost last year's European Cup final in Munich, said the key to the game was Barcelona's fast break, deep bench and defense.

"They outran us and broke our game plan up," he said. "We ran into a very sticky defense and Galis just didn't know how to guide us out of it," the Greek club coach said.

Barcelona started out slow and nervous in the first few minutes of the first half, with the score seasawing.

But Barcelona took a 19-17 lead and never looked back, as San Epifanio and later Norris pushed the score up to 40-28 three minutes before the half, which ended at 45-36.

Wimbledon increases prizes

WIMBLEDON, England (AP) — Wimbledon will pay 23 per cent more prize money this summer, with doubles teams and even first-round losers benefiting the most from the biggest pot in tennis.

Officials of the grass-court grand slam tournament said Wednesday that the total purse would be increased to \$6.4 million, compared with \$5.2 million last year.

That puts Wimbledon back at the top of the tennis prize-money list, ahead of the U.S. Open, but the tournament's boss said it was not a case of one-upmanship.

"We do not have to have the biggest prize money, but we like to set standards," said John Curry, chairman of the All England Lawn Tennis Club.

The men's singles champion

will get \$379,500 while the women's champion receives \$341,500. Both are 21 per cent jumps from 1989.

Men's doubles champs will split \$155,480, women's doubles winners \$134,492 and mixed doubles champions \$66,000. The men's and women's winners have earnings increased by 43 per cent, while the mixed-doubles first prize is up 29 per cent.

But first-round losers are among the biggest winners. A player eliminated in the first round of singles gets 35 per cent more, \$5,693 for the men and \$4,414 for the women.

It's an even larger jump in doubles — 60 per cent more in both men's (\$3,515) and women's (\$2,541). First-round losers in mixed doubles share \$858 a team, a comparatively minor increase of 19 per cent.

GOREN BRIDGE

WITH OMAR SHARIF & TAMARA HIRSCH
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WATCH FOR THE SNAKE IN THE GRASS

Both vulnerable. South deals.

NORTH
♠ A Q 3
♥ A 8 3
♦ Q 10 5 2
♣ Q 10 4

WEST EAST
♠ J 9 5 2 ♠ K 8 7 4
♥ J 10 9 7 ♥ K Q 5 4 2
♦ A J 9 ♦ 7
♣ 8 3 ♣ 9 7 6

SOUTH
♠ 10 6
♥ 6
♦ K 8 6 4 3
♣ A K J 5 2

The bidding:
South West North East
1 ♠ Pass 2 NT Pass
3 ♠ Pass 4 ♠ Pass
5 ♠ Pass Pass Pass

Opening lead: Jack of ♠
Here's a hand to test your dummy play. Cover the East-West hands with your thumbs and decide how you would play five diamonds after the lead of the jack of hearts.

Your bidding has been excellent. Partner's jump to four diamonds showed a maximum two no trump response and a good fit, but not even that could excite you. With such a shabby trump suit, you have no aspirations beyond game.

When dummy comes down, you like what you see. You have play for your contract even if you have to lose two trump tricks, since you can score three trump tricks, five clubs, one in each major suit and a spade ruff in dummy after taking two discards on the clubs.

However, you could be in trouble if you win the ace of hearts and lead a diamond to your king. Suppose that West wins the ace and switches to a spade. If you finesse and it loses, or if you rise with the ace, your contract will hinge on not losing a second trump trick.

To counter the distribution that threatens your contract, you should plan to lose your trump tricks to the safe hand—in this case, East. After winning the ace of hearts come to hand the safest way is with a heart ruff and lead a trump. If West follows with a low trump, finesse the ten! If that loses to the jack, East cannot attack spades profitably. Win any return, drive out the ace of trumps, win the ace of spades if necessary, draw the last trump and run your clubs. If the ten of diamonds wins, continue as above. It's only fitting that, on the actual distribution, your thoughtful play is rewarded with an overtrick.

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Application for documents should be accompanied by a non-refundable fee of JD 30 for each set of tender documents.

The closing date for submission tender is 1200 hours local time, Saturday 26th May, 1990.

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Bangladeshis demonstrate in Dhaka

India again warns Pakistan over Kashmir

NEW DELHI (AP) — Prime Minister V.P. Singh Wednesday repeated charges that Pakistan was supporting a Muslim insurgency in Kashmir and said India had the ability to face any "challenges."

"We shall defend our unity and integrity at any cost," Press Trust of India quoted Singh as saying. "We shall not allow nefarious designs from any quarter to succeed."

The prime minister was speaking at a meeting of state government officials in the Indian capital. India and Pakistan have a history of conflict and the uneasy relations between the two countries nosedived this month as a Muslim insurgency in Jammu-Kashmir state escalated.

India accuses Pakistan of fomenting the troubles, a charge Pakistan has denied.

Singh has asserted that Pakistan is undertaking a military build-up along the border, and last week Singh said the Indian people should be "psychologically prepared for an armed conflict."

Singh also has warned that India would not back down from a possible war with Pakistan over the disputed territory, which is divided between the two countries by a ceasefire line monitored by the United Nations.

Pakistan says the comments were designed to provoke a war. The recent tension has sparked a drop in trading in India's stock markets.

"Reports of increasing build-up on the Pakistan side have led to the concern," the Economic Times newspaper reported Wednesday. "A large section of the market feels that confronta-

tion between the two countries is likely."

The newspaper's All-Share Nationwide Index was down about 10 points Tuesday from last week.

Hindu-majority India and Islamic Pakistan, which were born out of the 1947 partition of the British-ruled subcontinent, went to war in 1948 and 1965 over Kashmir. They fought a third war in 1971 over Bangladesh.

In recent months a lingering Muslim movement for secession in India's Jammu-Kashmir state has exploded into a campaign of assassinations and bomb attacks.

Muslim militants, who earlier demanded union with Pakistan, now say they want independence and the status of a neutral nation.

At least 270 people have died in the valley since Jan. 20, when the Indian government cracked down on the campaign.

Meanwhile in Washington, a U.S. State Department spokeswoman said Tuesday that U.S. Secretary of State James Baker and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze have recently discussed tensions between India and Pakistan.

Baker brought up the issue at a meeting two weeks ago in Washington with Shevardnadze, State Department spokeswoman Margaret Tutwiler said.

Baker and Shevardnadze meet regularly to discuss a host of questions, including regional conflicts around the world. Ms. Tut-

wiler said she believed it was the first time they had discussed the Kashmir dispute at such a meeting.

The Soviets and Americans have urged India and Pakistan in recent days to start talks about the tensions in Kashmir.

Meanwhile in Dhaka, nearly 3,000 Muslims marched to the Indian High Commission Wednesday to denounce what they called "genocide in Indian-ruled Kashmir" and proclaim support for militants fighting for the state's independence.

Witnesses said the members of the fundamentalist Jamaat-E-Islami Party, Bangladesh's third largest opposition political group, handed a printed statement to a high commission official before dispersing quietly.

The demonstrators, many holding banners and placards, chanted: "Stop genocide in Kashmir," "Let Kashmir live in peace, do not force them into violence" and "hold free and fair plebiscite in Kashmir."

Besides Jamaat, several Bangladeshi political and religious groups have proclaimed their support for the secessionist campaign. They have urged Islamic and world bodies to press New Delhi to hold a plebiscite in Kashmir to allow its people a free choice over their political future.

Bangladesh, which India helped to achieve independence from Pakistan in 1971, has called for a peaceful settlement of the Kashmir issue.

President Hossain Mohammad Ershad last Saturday expressed deep concern at the recent escalation of tension between India and Pakistan and urged them to exercise maximum restraint.

Colombia offers big reward for Escobar's arrest

MEDELLIN, Colombia (R) — Colombian security forces hunting for suspected drug lord Pablo Escobar are distributing hundreds of thousands of pamphlets offering \$425,000 for information leading to his arrest.

The army has printed 200,000 pamphlets that will be distributed in the cocaine centre of Medellin soon, army officials said.

"Yesterday it was Rodriguez Gacha," the pamphlet says, referring to a former military chief of the Medellin cocaine cartel shot dead by police last December. "Now it will be Pablo Escobar."

It offers 200 million pesos (\$425,000) to anyone offering information leading to Escobar's arrest.

The reward for Escobar, reputed head of the Medellin cartel and the Colombian drug trafficker most wanted by the United States, is not new but security forces are making their most determined effort to arrest him.

The authorities could be trying to profit from possible division in the Medellin cartel. A statement sent to news organisations Sunday said some drug barons rejected Escobar's violent tactics.

Colombia said Tuesday it had protested to Antigua and Barbuda over reports Israeli arms sold to the islands were diverted to Colombian drug-traffickers.

News of the protest followed a newspaper report that Antigua and Barbuda was a link in an arms smuggling chain to Colombia. Drug barons that also involved Panama and Italy.

The Defence Ministry in Bogota said the government asked Israel for an explanation last February after Israeli-made weapons were found on a farm owned by Gacha.

The Israeli embassy in Bogota told the Colombian government that the weapons had been sold to the government of Antigua and Barbuda at the beginning of 1989, the Defence Ministry said in a statement.

"On April 3 the Colombian mission to the Organisation of American States expressed to the government of Antigua and Barbuda our government's rejection and protest for this deed and asked for an exhaustive investigation," it said.

It said Antigua and Barbuda had set up a committee to investigate why the arms were sent to Colombia.

"The Colombian government has been receiving information on the progress of the investigation and maintains permanent contacts with the governments of Israel and Antigua and Barbuda."

Namibia application to join U.N. approved by Security Council

UNITED NATIONS (AP) — The Security Council Tuesday unanimously recommended that Namibia, the world's newest independent nation, become the United Nations' 160th member.

"Namibia's birth has been protracted and difficult," U.S. Ambassador Thomas Pickering told the Council. "But it now appears that the star under which she comes into the world shines brightly."

The Republic of Namibia will be formally admitted to the world body when the General Assembly votes Monday at the opening of a special session to promote economic growth in the developing world.

Its membership is expected to be accepted by acclamation and

Namibia will take its seat and participate Monday in the special session.

The United Nations has made Namibia's freedom from South Africa one of its major causes for many years and last month Namibia won its independence. The United Nations monitored its transition to independence.

Security Council President Tesfaye Tadesse, the Ethiopian ambassador, called the forthcoming admission of Namibia a milestone in African history and the culmination of decades of work by the United Nations.

"Namibia's admission will be a tribute to the courage and sacrifice of the Namibian people," he said. "They have waged a long struggle for self-determination

and independence."

Nations are admitted to the United Nations upon recommendation by the 15-member Security Council and a two-thirds vote by the General Assembly.

Pickering, the permanent U.S. representative, told the Council that the United States is gratified that the Namibian constitution ensures democracy and its benefits.

It appears, he said, that the Namibian people will pursue "sound, pragmatic economic principles," he said, in an apparent reference to a market economy.

"They have set themselves on a course of social tolerance, openness and forgiveness to heal the wounds of conflict..." he said.

Europeans criticise U.S. stance at global warming conference

WASHINGTON (R) — European delegates to a U.S. conference on global warming has criticised the administration of President George Bush for its opposition to new limits on emissions of carbon dioxide and other gases.

But U.S. officials defended their cautious approach to the problem of global climate change, arguing that before new limits were set more research was needed on the economic consequences of global warming and efforts to control it.

"From an economic perspective, delaying action will drastically increase the ultimate costs," Hans Alder, Netherlands minister of the environment, told the international conference attended by delegates from 17 nations including the Soviet Union.

"We do not have the right to carry out experiments on a planetary scale and shift the risks to vulnerable countries and future generations," Alder said.

Some national delegations, including those of Australia, Canada and Japan, were described by Bush administration officials as

generally sympathetic to the U.S. position.

But joining Alder in publicly criticising the U.S. position to at least some degree were delegates from Britain, the European Commission, France, Ireland, Italy and West Germany.

"Available scientific knowledge shows that we are facing potential climate changes which could in the long term have disruptive consequences for all mankind," said Padraig Flynn, Ireland's environment minister.

"In spite of remaining uncertainties on some aspects of the issue, an effective response policy must be established," said Flynn, who is also the current president of the European Community's ministers for the environment.

Despite the criticisms, President Bush defended his wait-and-see approach, saying environmental policies that ignore economic considerations are "destined to fail."

"All of us must make certain we preserve our environmental well-being and our economic welfare. We know that these are not separate concerns. They are two

sides of the same coin," Bush said as he welcomed the delegates.

"Environmental policies that ignore the economic factor — the human factor — are destined to fail," Bush said.

His remarks received a lukewarm reception from delegates at the two-day conference.

"There is always going to be a criticism that somehow we haven't accepted some arbitrary reduction target by a certain date," retired Admiral James Watkins, the U.S. energy secretary and a conference delegate, later told a reporter.

"I don't think we need to apologise for the things we have set in motion — almost a model for the world, recognising that we are a major carbon dioxide contributor and generator," he said.

But Watkins said he thought it would be five more years before the United States would be ready to set a target for reducing emissions of carbon dioxide, a byproduct of the burning of oil and coal that is believed by scientists to be one of the greatest contributors to the greenhouse effect.

Brazil rejects nuclear arms treaty

BRASILIA (AP) — Foreign Minister Francisco Rezek has said the new government would not sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it would "stifle Brazil's recent advances in nuclear technology."

"Brazil is a country without enemies, which strongly rejects the idea of building atomic weapons, but we will not sign the treaty because we want to reach our objectives without foreign controls," Rezek told the Associated Press.

He said that despite pressure from international environmental and political groups, Brazil will not sign the 1967 world treaty because it "would be a form of stifling our advances in the nuclear field."

The minister denied the new government of President Fernando Collor de Mello planned to build nuclear weapons as part of its atomic energy programme.

But Rezek firmly rejected any form of foreign restrictions on Brazilian installations for uranium enriching, considered an important step toward building an atomic bomb.

"The treaty is considered by the Foreign Ministry as an unjust instrument that intends to perpetuate two classes of nations in the world... those that can and cannot develop nuclear programmes," the ministry said in a recent official statement.

Jose Luiz de Carvalho Santana,

the new president of the National Commission of Nuclear Energy, also denied this South American giant would use nuclear technology for military purposes.

"Never have we imagined building atomic bombs," Santana said in an interview with the respected Folha de Sao Paulo newspaper. "The constitution prohibits nuclear activities for non-peaceful ends, and that is why Brazil will never make an atomic weapon."

He said all Brazilian nuclear installations were under international safeguards and would be open for periodic inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, including the controversial Aramar Nuclear Centre.

The centre, kept secret until 1987, is run by the Navy Ministry in Iperó, 125 kilometres west of Sao Paulo in southeastern Brazil.

Two years ago, the government enriched uranium at Atamar as part of a programme to build nuclear submarines.

The announcement by Former President Jose Sarney that Brazilian scientists had successfully developed "fuel-cycle" technology touched off widespread speculation that Brazil also wanted to build atomic weapons.

Both Rezek and Santana refused comment on a report released Tuesday by the private Carnegie Foundation for International Peace in Washington that Brazil and Argentina engaged in

smuggling operations to expand their nuclear weapons capabilities.

The Brazilian society of physics recently cautioned congress about the increasing militarisation of the country's nuclear programme.

Physicist Luiz Figueiredo Rosa, the author of the report, said the government was treating the nuclear programme on military and strategic merits, and not for scientific or energy purposes.

"It is worrisome to know that civil society has no type of control over the parallel nuclear programme developed by the armed forces," Rosa wrote in a report.

The society reported that Aramar Centre was now capable of processing uranium for an atomic bomb.

In response, Santana told the Folha de Sao Paulo newspaper that Brazil's nuclear programme was coordinated in part by civilians and that the armed forces participated in the experiments as in any other scientific sector.

Santana said the nuclear commission was studying the possibility of transferring uranium enrichment technology to the private sector for commercial use.

Brazil has only one nuclear power plant on line, the Angra I, plant in Angra Dos Reis, 155 kilometres southwest of Rio de Janeiro. The plant was built by the Westinghouse Co. of the United States.

Mrs. Marcos used pseudonym to open account, witness says

NEW YORK (AP) — The judge in the fraud trial of Imelda Marcos threatened supporters of the former Philippine first lady with contempt for hissing and growling during the cross-examination of a government witness.

Judge John F. Keenan, red-faced and angry, Tuesday stood up at the bench and said to the courtroom at large, "I don't know who started that, but you make one more noise and you're out of here."

Keenan threatened to hold anyone involved in a future outburst in contempt of court. "This is not Shea Stadium or Yankee Stadium, or Madison Square Garden," the judge said. "You don't cheer for one side or another."

The brief, noisy reaction came as Mrs. Marcos' attorney, Gerald Spence, elicited from the witness, Dr. Angelina Reyes, that she mistakenly testified that she signed an FBI affidavit in 1986, instead of the correct date in 1986.

Dr. Reyes, a prominent Philippine dermatologist, was called to testify about documents she helped take from the Malacanang Palace in Manila on Feb. 28, 1986, three days after Mrs. Marcos' husband, Ferdinand, was ousted as president in a popular revolt and they fled to Hawaii, where Marcos died last September.

Several of those documents were admitted into evidence, including the purchase contract for a Wall Street office building and bank records that showed Mrs. Marcos used the pseudonym "Jane Ryan" in an account at the Swiss Credit Bank in Zurich.

The U.S. government intends to use the documents in its effort to prove that Mrs. Marcos and her late husband used millions of dollars embezzled from their homeland's treasury to finance her lavish lifestyle and the purchase of four New York properties, including the building at 40 Wall St.

Dr. Reyes returned to the stand after a week's break for the Jewish and Easter holidays. She

had testified on April 9 that she went to the palace with her neighbor Margarita "Ting Ting" Cojuangco, the sister-in-law of the then-new President Corazon Aquino.

Spence sought Tuesday to show Dr. Reyes' friendship with Mrs. Aquino, her former schoolmate, motivated her to testify for the prosecution.

Dr. Reyes said she only wanted to tell the truth, not to help either side win the case.

"It is my duty," she said. "To whom, Mrs. Aquino?" Spence asked.

"No, sir," she replied. Dr. Reyes' husband, Jose, was the next witness at the trial in U.S. district court.

COLUMN

Liz Taylor hospitalised

NEW YORK (R) — Actress Elizabeth Taylor, in hospital for more than a week, has pneumonia and denied what she said were rumours she had an AIDS-related condition, her publicist said. "I would like to dispel the plethora of rumours that have been circulating that I have an AIDS-related condition," her publicist Chen Sam quoted the 58-year-old actress as saying. "I feel it is important that people should not be afraid to be tested for AIDS. I have an annual physical and have been tested for the disease, and the test results are negative." In a statement, Chen Sam said Taylor had entered the Daniel Freeman Marina Del Rey Hospital in Los Angeles on April 9 for treatment of a sinus condition and fever. The sinus condition abated somewhat but because of persistent fever she was transferred on April 16 to St. John's Hospital in Santa Monica, California, where her doctor, infectious disease specialist Patricia Murray, felt it was necessary to keep her under observation, the publicist said.

Scientists find gene that may cause alcoholism

CHICAGO (R) — Scientists said they had found evidence that a specific gene may cause alcoholism in some individuals, a further proof that heredity plays a role in the disease. They warned, however, that not everyone with the gene is doomed to become an alcoholic and said further research may find that more than one gene is involved. Researchers at the University of Texas Health Science Centre in San Antonio and the University of California in Los Angeles said they studied the brain tissue of 35 alcoholics and 35 non-alcoholics who had died. Those involved in the study were both male and female, black and white. Most of the alcoholics had died of the disease after repeated but failed attempts to recover. "We have found a strong association between alcoholism and (the gene)," said the study published in this week's Journal of the American Medical Association. The gene was found in 77 per cent of the alcoholics but was not present in 72 per cent of the non-alcoholics.

Sean Connery breaks order

LONDON (AP) — Actor Sean Connery defied his doctor's orders to talk and joke with Prince Charles and Princess Diana. The 59-year-old former James Bond star is recovering from surgery on his vocal chords and had been ordered not to talk. But at the premier of his new film, the Hunt For Red October, Connery talked with the royal couple and gave them presents for their two sons, Princes William and Harry. Connery, who plays the defecting captain of a Russian submarine in the film, gave the princes Russian bears wearing Soviet naval uniforms.

Should cabbages glow in the dark?

WASHINGTON (AP) — The Agriculture Department said Monday it has given the go-ahead for an Auburn University scientist to conduct field tests of cabbage and broccoli that have been genetically engineered to glow. Officials said a permit has been issued to Joseph Shaw, an assistant professor of botany and microbiology, to begin the tests this month in Macon County, Alabama. Shaw transferred a set of genes having a code for bioluminescence from a marine organism into bacteria and that causes black rot, a major disease of plants in the cabbage and broccoli family. After infecting plants with the luminescent black rot bacteria, the diseased plant parts will glow, allowing scientists to trace the progress of the disease through the plant. One of the benefits of the process will be the observation of the disease's progress without destroying the plants. Shaw said in a report released here. James W. Glosser, administrator of the department's animal and plant health inspection service, which issued the permit, said a review showed the proposed field tests "will pose no agricultural or human hazard." In nature, the microorganism — Vibrio fischeri — enjoys a "symbiotic relationship with fish, for which it produces light," the agency said. "Scientists suspect the fish use the glowing microorganisms to communicate with each other."

WORLD NEWS IN BRIEF

Rebels kill former Peruvian minister

LIMA, Peru (AP) — Leftist guerrillas shot to death the former head of Peru's Social Security Institute and dumped his body on a beach south of Lima, police said. The report said Felipe Santiago Salaverri's body was found on the beach 30 kilometres south of Lima. He had been shot four times. Leaflets found near Salaverri's body indicated he was killed by the Shining Path guerrilla group. A member of the governing Aprista Party, Salaverri was a congressman from the northern Andean department of Cajamarca from 1980-85.

Police free kidnapped Italian girl

ROME (AP) — Police have raided a seaside hideout in northern Italy and freed the 8-year-old daughter of a leading sportswear manufacturer, ending a 78-day kidnapping ordeal that touched all of Italy. Officials said Patrizia Tacchella was in good condition and was being reunited with her parents in Verona. Three kidnappers were arrested. Authorities said members of an elite commando unit stormed the kidnappers' villa in Santa Margherita Ligure, a small town near Genoa on Italy's fashionable Ligurian coast. Interior Minister Antonio Gava said no shots were fired and no one was injured. The girl's father, Imerio Tacchella, co-owner of the Carrera jeans and sportswear firm, said no ransom had been paid. Media reports have said the kidnappers had demanded up to 20 billion lire, or \$16 million. Patrizia was abducted Jan. 29 as she walked alone to a supermarket near her Verona home to buy some candy.

Princess of Wales to visit Pakistan

LONDON — The Princess of Wales will visit Pakistan in September, Buckingham Palace announced Wednesday. Princess Diana's trip, which she will make alone, is at the invitation of Pakistan's Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, a palace spokesman said. Miss Bhutto met with Queen Elizabeth II during a visit to Britain last July. There were no details available on what the princess would do on the visit or how long she would stay. In October, she and Prince Charles are scheduled to visit Brazil.

Zhivkov blamed for labour camp crimes

SOFIA (AP) — A former interior minister has said deposed Communist leader Todor Zhivkov was responsible for crimes at two infamous labour camps and other prisons between 1959 and 1962, a newspaper reported Wednesday. In an interview with the newspaper Duma, Georgi Tsankov, the interior minister from 1951-62, claimed he learned of the crimes at Lovech and Skravena only from a 1962 commission and from recent media reports. A report published Tuesday by an Interior Ministry commission said senior Communist Party and government officials, including Tsankov, were to blame but did not mention Zhivkov by name. The officially sanctioned atrocities were committed between 1959

and 1962, media reports said. The commission's report said 147 of 1,235 people held at Lovech and Skravena died there. In the interview, Tsankov said the camps were set up at Zhivkov's personal behest to combat rising crime and only repeat offenders were to be interned there. But Tsankov also said Zhivkov visited the women's camp at Skravena, portraying the inmates as "wheels which must be uprooted." He claimed this triggered the atrocities in the camps.

Black S. African leader dies in accident

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Japhtha Masemola, founder of the military wing of the Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC) who was freed from a life prison term last October, has died in a car accident, his sister said Wednesday. Masemola, 58, was freed along with seven African National Congress leaders last October as a prelude to President F.W. de Klerk's legalisation of the two organisations which had been banned since 1960. "We just couldn't believe it... to die after getting freed after 27 years in prison. He wanted to do so much," said Dorah Macodi, a sister of Masemola who shared a house with him in Ateridgeville township near Pretoria. She said he was driving Tuesday night to Ga-Rankuwa Hospital northwest of Pretoria to get treatment for his foot when the accident occurred. He died after admission to the hospital.

Black civil rights leader dies

ATLANTA (R) — Ralph Abernathy, who stood next to Martin Luther King Jr. from the beginning of the U.S. civil rights movement until his 1968 assassination, died Tuesday at 64 — his last months mired in controversy over a book detailing King's sexual liaisons. A spokesman for Crawford Long Hospital in Atlanta, Georgia, said Abernathy died of cardiac arrest during a lung scan test. He had suffered two strokes in recent years. Abernathy was King's closest friend and chosen successor as head of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference (SCLC), the church-based movement that aroused national and world opinion to overthrow racial segregation in the U.S. south.

Guatemala closes embassies to cut costs

GUATEMALA CITY (R) — Guatemala has announced it will close more than two dozen embassies and consulates worldwide to cut costs. Guatemala's quetzal currency has lost more than 30 per cent of its value against the U.S. dollar since the country lifted exchange rate controls last November. "Eighty per cent of the ministry's bills are in dollars," Foreign Minister Ariel Rivera Irujo told reporters. The Central American country will close embassies in Bolivia, Paraguay, the Dominican Republic, Portugal, Austria, Switzerland, Malaysia, Thailand, South Korea, India, Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates.